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DAUGHTERS OF MARWAR

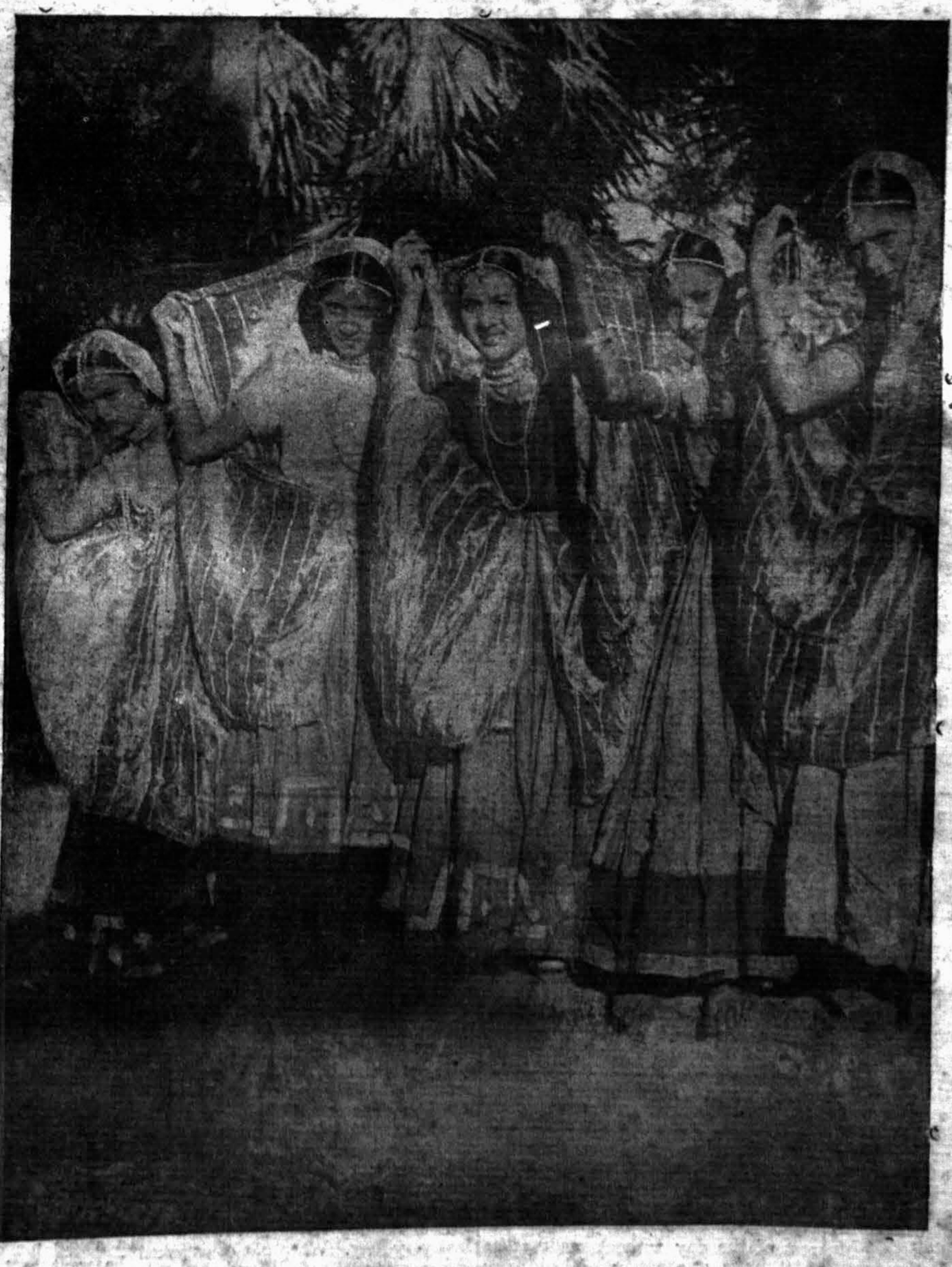

Photo: B. F. Ferreira.

Anniversary Homage To

AGARKAR—THE GREAT REFORMER

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE GIFT

By Uma

That day Chunni must have started for the market in an auspicious moment. He had a cartful of vegetables to sell and that too mostly pumpkins. And before the stroke of three he had sold all. He had expected that he would have to stay there waiting and waiting till nightfall. Now, not only had he finished the bargain so early, but he had got twice as much as he expected for his stuff. Such luck he had not met even when he used to grow beans in his garden.

Chunni's heart leapt with joy. "Oh Bhola!" he called proudly. Bhola, poor fellow, was sitting at a distance with a heap of cucumbers which he had no hope of selling before dusk. As a matter of fact, he was dozing abjectly when Chunni called him. Chunni was tempted to laugh at him. "Are you sleeping, you idle fellow?" he roared.

Bhola had come from the same village as Chunni.

"Have you finished so early?" he asked rubbing his eyes.

Chunni proudly pointed to the empty cart.

"How much have you got in your pocket?" asked Bhola. At once Chunni shattered his jealous hopes by pulling out five ten-rupee notes from his pocket and spreading them before Bhola's wondering eyes. Bhola yawned when he thought about his own ordeal of waiting.

Chunni said: "Look, Bhola. It is written on your head that you should doze here till nightfall. So watch my cart while I go to the bazaar."

"To the bazaar?"

"Yes, I want to purchase something for Munni." So saying Chunni directed his carefree steps towards the main bazaar.

That morning when he was getting his cart ready for the market, Munni was standing by to see him off. Chunni pinched her chubby cheeks with loving fingers and jumped up on the cart. Munni smiled at him and said: "Don't forget to bring something from the town."

"Forget,, will I?" said Chunni, and drove his cart. When the cart reached the turning he looked back, and saw Munni still standing there with her eyes fixed in his direction.

All this Chunni remembered when he wended his way to the bazaar. He wanted to purchase something very costly and surprise Munni with it. The ample sum in his pocket was an inspiration to his happy thoughts. His mind was filled with so much joy that he burst forth into a song.

He turned when somebody called, "Hullo, Chunni, you seem to be very jolly to-day!" Hiralal was standing at the door of his sweetmeat shop with a broad smile on his face. "Don't you hear me?" he asked.

"Don't forget to bring something for me from the town", said Munni.
"Forget, will I?", flashed back Chunni. But in the evening when he brought for her a nice pair of gold bangles, she seemed to be hardly happy!

Hiralal's puri was a favourite with Chunni. Particularly, the chutney Hiralal used to give along with the puri was so superb that he had never tasted the like of it elsewhere. "How are you, Lalaji?" asked Chunni, entering the shop.

"Don't talk with your stomach empty," said the business-like Hiralal and placed a plateful of puris with chutney. "How are you getting on in your trade, Lalaji?" asked Chunni tasting the puri. The self-confidence of a successful businessman rang in his voice.

Hiralal belonged to the same village as Chunni. After being tossed about in life for a long time he had settled down in this sweetmeat business and made considerable money out of it. Still he looked the same niggardly Hiralal.

"You seem to have filled your garden with pumpkins this season," asked Hiralal. He himself owned a garden next to Chunni's.

"Yes, and I don't regret it," said Chunni complacently.

"That I inferred from your very face," said Hiralal.

"If only I am able to make as much money every week, won't I be able to adorn my Munni with diamonds from head to foot?" exclaimed Chunni ecstatically.

Then Hiralal asked about his wife, as he knew Munni also.

"Lalaji, I want to purchase some present for Munni. Suggest to me something very suitable—" Chunni had not even finished when a voice said: "Ask me and I will tell you."

Both of them turned and saw Moti the Brother of Munni standing there.

* * *

Moti was a vagrant. Being the only son of his father he was the spoilt child of the family, and when he grew up, he fell into evil company and became the constant worry of his father. Due to his anxiety the poor old man could not even enjoy the satisfaction of having married his daughter to a worthy husband. Day by day Moti's bad ways increased. He borrowed freely and squandered all. The poor father tried his best to bring him round and when his efforts failed, he died a broken man. Chunni never liked Moti and at a time like this when he had so much money on hand, Moti was the last person he would like to meet. Still out of regard for Munni he had to greet him. As for Moti, he did not care for the embarrassment of the other two, but quietly drew a chair and sat by the side of Chunni. And the latter had to ask Hiralal to bring puris for him also.

In the meantime Hiralal was fretting inside. He never wanted Moti in his shop as he knew he was a bad customer. Now his anxiety was about Chunni and his money. He was afraid lest Chunni should be deceived by Moti into parting with his money. While the latter was absorbed in eating, he beckoned to Chunni secretly and led him aside.

"Chunni, your pocket is bulging with notes. I don't like the look in the eyes of Moti. So be careful," he warned.

The warning rather irritated Chunni He hated Moti and he did not want to make any secret of it. Nor did he like the idea of pretending to be poor just to save the money from the clutches of Moti. If he had money nobody could have any claim on it except Munni and why should he hide it? On the other hand, he would rather exhibit his richness and tempt Moti. That would be becoming a brave man.

"I hope you will take my warning," said Hiralal.

"Don't worry, Lalaji," said Chunni proudly. "This fellow can't get even a single pie out of me," So saying he went to his seat with easy steps and sat by the side of his hated brother-in-law.

Moti asked abruptly: "You were saying something about purchasing a present for Munni. Is your pocket so full?"

Chunni laughed within himself "Yes, Moti, is it not lucky that I should get five big notes in one single day?"

"Fifty rupees!" exclaimed Moti.

"Yes, whoever will believe that?" said Chunni. And as a token of faith he spread the tempting notes on the table.

There Hiralal was showing all signs of collapsing at this extravagant

(Continued on Page 19)

On Reading

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

DAUGHTERS OF MARWAR

SKYSCRAPER PALACE OF THE SOVIETS
(See Page 20)

Last Sunday for some reason or the other, I did not get my copy of the "Chronicle."

The news boy who supplies us with our papers and magazines failed to turn up. I wondered what had happened? I was reminded that our bill was overdue; but surely he would give us adequate notice before stopping the supply of our Sunday reading matter. We began impatiently to ask one another whether the "Bombay Chronicle" had come yet. Of course we all knew that it had not. That was only a way of relieving the tension caused by this irritable break in our Sunday routine. Nobody could enjoy the breakfast that morning.

Somehow we had got accustomed to discussing the articles in the "Chronicle" weekly while we were sipping the tea. It was just gossip of course. And usually we never went beyond discussing the subjects of the various articles in the current issue. What was the short story about? How many articles were there by Indian writers? What is Jog's opinion of the war situation? Is "Chroniclers" "Last Page" illustrated this time? I pondered over this Sunday ritual and how the first part of the morning revolved around the "Chronicle."

* * *

Our news boy is not an early bird. We get our copy of the family's favourite Sunday paper a little later than most people. The morning begins with the usual courtesies unless someone has spent a bad night. If that happens these morning courtesies become more spicy. Irritability is infectious. The hullabaloo increases till one would think that we were generals planning the great Burma campaign. The similie is apt because in the Burma Campaign there was more planning than anything else.

This phase soon subsides when the kettle of steaming tea is brought in. At table there is one sound we all await: the sound of the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly falling on the floor, thrown through the ventilator by the news boy. At once we leave our tea. We leave our bread and butter. We leave our share of dried fruit. There is a scraping of chairs. And there is a rush to the door where our Sunday paper is waiting as a newborn babe. My youngest brother is not as active as the rest of us. He prefers to continue having his tea—and appropriating a substantial portion of the butter from the rest of us.

Usually I am lucky enough to secure the copy in my hands. But I am not permitted to read it in peace. At first everybody wants to see the picture on the front page. After that they comment on the pictures on the last page. If I happen to hold the paper in such a way that they cannot see the last cover, they clamour to me to "be a sport." I am compelled to read out the headlines. I am persuaded to dole out now and again such information from the paper as they ask for.

This is part of my work. That is how the Weekly is read in the morning. Not read but looked over. This is part of the unwritten code of domestic conduct. Every paper has to be looked over first before it is read. My father wants to read the announcements. One of my brothers is a sports enthusiast—he turns first to Maitra. Then when we have all finished the first reading it returns to the persons who "looked over" it first. This time one may keep it as long as one pleases. The others have to chew the cud.

*

To return to what happened last Sunday. As I told you our news boy forgot to bring our copy of the Sunday "Chronicle." A little argument followed. Should we purchase another Sunday paper, just for a change? I was strongly against the idea. The thought of spending the rest of the day without reading the Last Page was agony. Would any other war commentary be as satisfactory as Jog's? Unfortunately there was no newsboy in sight. And so we had to breakfast without the usual conversation about the Sunday Chronicle. As my father burst out, "It spoils my day and puts me into a bad temper." The cook had to bear the brunt of that temper last Sunday.

It is remarkable how inextricable our daily lives are bound up with certain trifles. What would happen to the world to-morrow if all newspapers suddenly stopped publication. What would undergraduates do on Saturday evenings or Sunday mornings if the cinema was suddenly abolished. Civilised humanity has got accustomed to depend on external aids for a thousand different purposes. Of these entertainment is the most striking.

Few of us can entertain ourselves. Is a party of people meet for a social gathering a gramophone or a radio put on at full blast, is considered quite sufficient to make it a success. A demand is not even made upon our conversational powers. There is hardly one man or woman in a thousand who can entertain a small informal gathering in one way or another. The era of group entertainment is dying out. There is nothing in Indian social circles to take the place of folk dancing for example. Inevitably there has been a loss in our social life.

Last Sunday the argument did not last very long. When one of us asked the other to go to hell, and the other returned this pleasant compliment I thought it time to act. I hurriedly slipped on my coat and shoes, and walked up to the nearest bookstall to buy a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

By "N. E."

"John," said the nervous woman, nudging her husband, "did you hear anything?"

"Yes, dear, it must be burglars."

As he spoke he began to get out of bed.

"Oh, John, do be careful! Don't take any risks. What are you going to do?"

"Lock the bedroom door," was the firm reply.

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THE DARK POETS: *Negro Contribution To World Literature And Music*

By K. R. NARAYANAN

Spirituals and folk-songs do not comprise all of Negro poetry. Charm and sensuousness have rercently given place to challenge and defiance and to-day Negro poetry is remarkable not only for its cascades of lyrical emotion but also for its rising crescendo of fiery passion.

In the artistic and cultural life of America the Negro influence has always been a central force. American civilization would have been nothing but a continuation and development of the European Civilization but for the spontaneous contributions made by this darker tenth of her population.

In fact all the distinctly original and spiritual things in American life are of Negroid origin. It is in the field of arts and aesthetics that the dark genius has flowered most gloriously. Its artistic achievements are, fruits of an enchanting escapism. Socially stigmatised, economically enslaved, and politically oppressed, the Negro spirit continually escaped from the ugly realities of existence into the ecstasies of religion, dance, music and poetry. This escapism, one feels, has rendered Negro poetry a trifle unbalanced and febrile; but it has made it powerful and passionate too.

The Negro poetry, however, is not a mere emotional or spiritual escape from life. At its best it is the expression of sublimated emotions and of suffering transmuted into joy. Poetry born in suffering will always have a power and intensity of its own. And indeed, there is something elemental about the poetry of the Negro—primeval exuberance of imagination and sensuousness which, however, are tempered by a poignant sadness of the soul.

The Spirituals

In the "spirituals" which represent the serious poetry of the early Negroe there is something deeper than sensuous beauty. These are not mere religious hymns chanted to acompany the Church service, but they express the impassioned faith of an oppressed people who had escaped into the ecstasies of religion To them Christ was the ircarnation of the "giant agony" of their race The spirituals "erucifixion" and "Swing low Sweet chariot—Coming to carry me home" have a sad other worldly yearning in them, while "Nobody know detrouble I see" and "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child" have in them touching cadences sorrow.

In the "Blues" and "labour-songs" which mirror the lower, workaday life of the early Negroes we find direct references to their economic condition. They are indeed songs of daily toiland pain. In discussing Negro folk-songs it is impossible not to mention the jazz music and dance—an art chiefly developed by the Negro. The jazz is considered to be the Negroe's contribution to world-art. The war has made it an almost international madness—the madness of dance, of physical abandon. The jazz is now identified with a particular treatment of poetry— a revolt against rules and traditions, an expression of undisciplined exuberance in poetry.

For generations, however, the Negro had nothing except folk-lore and folk-song as art, and it is in quite modern times that the Negro intellectuals have given serious artistic articulation to their traditional poetic temperament—a temperament which is predominantly imaginative and sensuous. Charm and sensuousness have recently given place to challenge and defiance, and to-day Negro poetry is remarkable not only for its cascades of lyrical emotion but for its rising crescendo of fiery passion.

People's Poetry

It is the aching and indignant cry of an entire people, a tremendous social protest and challenge which nevertheless is capable of sheer poetic beauty. Thus the poetry of the Negro, more than that of any other people, is in the fullest sense of the term a people's poetry. Yet it is a pity that American critics and anthologists still dub this as Negro and not as American poetry. Most Americans consider these dark poets as amusing curiosities while some think that they are geniuses because of the admixture of white blood in their black blood

Before we go to the modern poets who are the products of movement known as "Negro Renaissance" it would be interesting to cast a glimpse upon the historical evolution of Negro poetry. The "spirituals" and the" blues", we have seen, were the first efflorescence of Negro genius and they expressed the prayerful sorrow and the tragic joy of the race as a whole. This emotional framework of Negro poetry continued to stand until after the first World War. By the Civil War the religious and supplicatoay note had however transformed into an anti-slavery protest which betrayed much genuine passion on the part of the poets.

Of the earliest Negro poets the name of Phillis wheatley is a special curiosity. Kidnapped from Africa when she was seven and employed as a domestic servant this girl distinguished herself in poetry. She wrote a poem on the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief for which Washington is said to have sent her a letter and later to have received her at his headquarters. But the first Negro poet to be recognised by all and to be considered as the greatest poet of the Post-Civil War period Paul Lawrence Dunbar. He was the first American Negro "to feel the Negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically." He had a number of imitators and followers of whom young W. E. B. DuBois is the most influential in modern times.

New Social Forces

DuBois hated racial injustice with a glowing hatred which has burst into flames of nervous prose bordering on poetry in the pages of his "A Litans, at Atlanta":—"Bewildered we are, and passion-test, mad with the madness of a mobbed and mocked and murdered people; straining at the arm posts of Thy throne, we raise our shackled hands and charge Thee, God, by the bones of our stolen fathers by the very tears of our dead mothers, by the very blood of your crucified Christ ! What meaneth this ?" This terrible interrogation is followed by a pathetic faith in the God of the whites in whose "soul's soul sit some soft darkenings of the evening, some shadowings of the velvet night."

World War I which altered the life of the Negro by the introduction of many new social forces—the migration to the Northern cities and the accompanying awakening of a new consciousness of the mights and powers of labour, a greater self-respect and militancy of spirit–tremendously affected poetry as well. The movement of cultural self-expression known, as the "Negro Renaissance" was in full swing by this time. This revolutionary group of modern poets unashamedly accepted the facts of race and formed a proud and challenging self-conception

Langston Hughes–whose poetry is the finest expression of the new spirit–virtually made a spiritual declaration of independence when he wrote–"We younger poets who create now intend to express our individual dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased we are glad. If they are not it does not matter. We know we are beautiful. And ugly too ... We build our temples for to-morrow, strong as we know how, and we stand on the top of the mountain, free within ourselves." This new poetry had found a number of young and fervid expoenents, indeed, at no time were there so many talented Negro poets writing as at present. A challenging emotional and spiritual sense of race is the presiding spirit of this new poetry. In many subtle and superb poetic ways–as just an emotional colouring a sort of race temperrment, a sense of seperate cultural tradition, a personal reaction or a philosophy of life, a group experience, a social protest or propaganda–this racial consciousness expresses itself. Itis this peculiarity which renders Negro poetry typically Negroid.

One of the first poets to write in the new style was Claude McKay whose poems of social and economic injustice have made him a powerfull poetic force to be reckoned with. The thundering call of his "If we must die–let it not be like hogs" and the incandescent indignation of his "Lynching" became the rallying-points for Negroes in those days of bitter racial riots. However, McKay's iron notes and acid tunes showed more of intellectual irony than sheer poetic emotion.

In many of the modern poets the impress of great suffering and of a growing artistic maturity has transmuted the bitter sense of race into a calm faith which is deeper than any surface challenge. Countee Cullen, a young poet of considerable lyrical gift and technical Mastery, who wanted "no racial consideration to bolster up his reputation" has expressed in a charming lyric this ripened sense of race :—

"My love is dark as yours is fair,—
Yet lovelier I hold her,
Than listless maids with pallid hair-
And blood that is thin and colder."

Gwendolyn Bennett, another young dark poet sings "To a dark girl":—

"I love you for your brownness—
And the rounded darkness of your breast,
I love you for the breaking sadness of your voice—and shadows where your wayward eyelids rest."

In the poetry of Langston Hughes, who is the best known and most versatile of modern Negro poets, a poet who has travelled widely, in Russia, Asia, Europe and Africa, and who in his time had worked as doorman, cook and busboy—this racial faith is found to have deepened into a beautiful tranquility of spirit. In "Negro speaks of Rivers" he sings:–

"I've known rivers,—Ancient dusky rivers :
My soul has grown deep like the rivers. . . ." His "I, too, sing America, -I am the darkerbr other" is a famous piece. The emotional return to and the retrospective glorification of Africa, the dark continent, which is the Negro's poetical capital is most intimately expressed by Hughes in another poem :—

"We should have a land of trees—
Bowed down with Chattering parrots,
Brilliant as the day—And not this land where birds are gray." Again it is in Hughes that we get the most artistic treatment of race, for he has reached at the very heart of his people. In a few calmly struck notes of inspired case he has outpoured the bitter anger and ache of his heart at the hanging of a dark girl's lover:–

"Way down South in Dixie—
(Break the heart of me)
They hung my black young lover—
To across road tree. . . . .
. . . . . I asked the white Lord Jesus-
What was the use of prayer."

Another modern poet Lewis Alexander has treated the theme of the Negroe's social forgiveness in a poem of great artistic delicacy which has a touch of sublime sadness about it.

"I return the bitterness—
Which you gave to me;
When I wanted loveliness—
Tantalant and free.
I return the bitterness—
It is washed by tears,
Now it is a loveliness—
Garnished through years."

GERMAN STATE SECRETS IN ALLIED HANDS

30 Trucks Of Foreign Office Records

All the secrets of the German Foreign Office and of Ribbentrop's diplomatic intrigues before and during the war are in Allied hands.

They are tied up in thousands, carefully docketed and indexed, in brown paper parcels which comprise the complete archives of the German Foreign Office.

I understand that British and American experts are now going through these German State documents in London.

The German archives, which are believed to be the most important Nazi documents to come into Allied hands, were captured by the First U. S. Army six weeks ago in the Harz mountains in Central Germany.

Two polite black-coated German Foreign Office men first put the Americans on to the find, which will be the richest source of information of Nazi policy for present and future historians.

The Germans came to the local American commander and said: "We belong to the German Foreign Office. We want to hand over to you for safe custody the archives." They added that the documents had been removed from Berlin owing to Allied bombing.

An American Officer went with them and was led to a large house full of brown paper parcels stacked in thousands.

"We have stayed behind," said the Germans, "because we know the indexing system. It would take you a long time to find anything without us."

When the American officer reported the find, it was considered so important by the Allied authorities that they ordered the archives to be flown to London immediately.

It would have taken more than 100 Daketas to take the papers across and, at that stage of the battle in Germany, the Allies could not spare so many planes. The documents were, therefore, put on a train. Carefully packed, the parcels filled 30 trucks.

Among the documents is a letter from Marshal Petain to Hitler dated August 15, 1944—two weeks before the liberation of Paris. In it the aged Marshal implored the Fuehrer as a "civilised European" not to defend Paris against the Allies so that the "last undamaged centre of European culture and civilisation should not be destroyed."

There is no record of Hitler ever replying.—"Daily Express."

GOERING BETRAYED HITLER?

Nazi Journalist's Disclosures

By SELKIRK PANTON

Dr. Adolf Halfeld, notorious Nazi journalist and Political Editor of the influential *Hymburger Fremdenblatt*, made the astonishing claim to me that Goering "fought and betrayed Hitler last autumn by concealing the Luftwaffe's weakness when Hitler was planning the Ardennes offensive.

As a result, said Halfeld, Rundstedt in December had only half the planes he stipulated as necessary for the success of the offensive and the German push failed.

Halfeld said Hitler firmly believed he was saved by a miracle in the July bomb attack.

"He said repeatedly: This is Providence's hand I shall lead German to victory now; but for a few weeks he went mad. Eight hundred were executed after trial. Thousands, some say 60,000, were shot out of hand. In ten days he wiped out all opposition.

"He spent days studying maps of the Western Front, waiting for his intuition to work. One day early in September, he suddenly put his finger on a map—an officer who was there told me—and cried 'We will attack there.'

"His finger rested on Ardennes. His military leaders told Hitler: 'We must have at least 1,800 planes constantly in action despite air losses.' Goering was asked if he could do it and replied without hesitation: 'Jawohl, mein Fuehrer. They will be there.' But when the big push started, Rundstedt had the support of only 800 planes and the offensive failed.

"Goering was blamed by Rundstedt and Hitler was furious, accusing him of having betrayed him. For some time Goering expected to be shot. He had a Luftwaffe bodyguard day and night I was told that he had concealed the weakness of the Luftwaffe because he was afraid to tell Hitler the truth."

Here are some other things Halfeld told me::

Hitler—"I believe he is dead. He either shot himself in his Chancellery or ordered one of his bodyguards to do it. His will ordered that his body in such case should be burned."

Goering—"He did not want war, either in 1938 or 1939. He wanted to live well and had reached the peak of his power. I cannot understand why he let himself be caught alive. He knows what to expect."

Goebbels—"At the end he had more guts than Goering."

Himmler—"Thank God, he is dead. He was the evil genius of Germany. In the last six months he had been running for Ribbentrop and Goering. He wanted Hitler to stage a giant trial accusing them of betrayal of Germany—Goering because of the failure of the Luftwaffe; Ribbentrop because of his foreign policy which had misled Hitler about British and American reactions to his aggressions. But the Allied armies moved in too fast."

Ribbentrop "I know that he and other high Nazis had long-distance submarines with which they hoped to escape to Japan."

London Blitz—"Hitler firmly believed that if he gave London three real bombings the British Government and people would crack."

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Mahatma Declines To Attend Formal Conference On 25th As Congress Representative

"Willing To Attend Informal Conference On 24th In Individaal Capacity?"

Congress Should Be Represented By Its President Of His Nominee, Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, June 16 (A.P.I): The following telegrams, exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, are published today:

Telegram, dated June 14, from H. E. the Viceroy to Mr. M. K. Gandhi:

"You may have heard my broadcast this evening. The text and that of the Secretary of State's simultaneous announcement in Parliament will appear in newspapers tomorrow.

2. I hope you will agree to attend the Conference, which I have proposed. I have suggested 11 A.M. on the 25th June at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla for the first meeting.

3. If you accept my invitation, I should welcome a discussion with you before the opening of the Conference and suggest, subject to your convenience, 3 P.M. on June 24, at Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

4. I have arranged to make a bungalow called Amsbell available for you in the hope that you will accept.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY

Telegram dated June 14 from Mr M. K. Gandhi to H. E. the Viceroy:

"Have read in the Viceregal Broadcast my name mentioned as an invitee. I have repeatedly made clear that I represent no institution. Therefore, I must not attend as representing the Congress. That function belongs to the Congress President or whosoever he nominates. I send earliest intimation in order to avoid misunderstandings or misconception.

WAVELL ASKS FOR HELP

Telegram dated June 15 from H. E. the Viceroy to Mr. M. K Gandhi.

"Thanks for your telegram of the 14th Whatever the technical position may be, I shall value your help and hope you will accept the invitation which was telegraphed to you last night. As regards representation of Congress, perhaps you will kindly let me have your final views after further consideration and any consultations you think necessary. I know you will appreciate the importance and difficulty of the task I have undertaken and do all you can to help."

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO VICEROY

Telegram dated June 15 from Mr. M. K. Gandhi, to H. E. the Viceroy:

"Received your kind wire of invitation. For reasons given in my wire sent to you last night, I have no place in your Conference as an individual; I can only tender advice. May I then say that there are no caste and casteless Hindus who are at all politically minded? Therefore, the word rings untrue and offensive Who will represent them at your table? Not Congress which seeks to represent, without distinction, all Indians who desire and work for independence. Hence the existence of the Hindu Mahasabha claiming to represent Hindus as such. I apprehend that even that body will disclaim representing caste Hindus. Moreover, the broadcast seems rigorously to exclude the use of the word 'independence.' Accordingly, it seems to me to demand revision to bring it in line with modern Indian thought. I suggest publication of the four wires.

MARCH 1942 OFFER STANDS

Telegram dated June 16, from Mr M. K. Gandhi, to H. E. the Viceroy:

"In reply to your kind wire of yesterday, I am posting a letter.

Telegram dated June 16 from H. E. the Viceroy to Mr. M. K. Gandhi:

"Many thanks for your telegram of June 15. I have also seen your statement in today's newspapers.

2. As regards your attendance at the Conference, I will await your letter referred to in your telegram of June 16 which I have just received.

3. I assure you the term "caste Hindus" was not used with offensive intention. The meaning is that there should be equality between Muslims and Hindus other than members of the Scheduled Castes. Subject to this, the exact composition of the Council would of course have to be decided after discussion at the Conference.

4. On the question of independence, I invite your attention to the Secretary of State's speech to Parliament on June 14, as published in the India Press. The following is a relevant passage. It begins: The offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety. That offer is based on two main principles." First, no limit is set to India's freedom to decide her own destiny whether as a free partner in the Commonwealth or even without it. Second, that this can only be achieved under a constitution or constitutions framed by Indians to which the main elements are consenting."

5. It would not be practicable to modify the terms of my broadcast. This is only a simple statement of the proposals approved by His Majesty's Government, and my intention is to deal at the Conference itself with any points requiring clarification I do not think it advisable to enter into detailed discussion before the Conference, which, I hope, as you do yourself, will be held in a friendly atmosphere and without party bitterness.

6. As you suggest, I am releasing our telegrams to the Press.

MAHATMA MAY ATTEND CONFERENCE IN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY

PANCHGANI, June 16: It is believed that the Viceroy's invitation to Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Simla Conference as the Congress representative, also invited him for an informal talk on June 24. Mahatma Gandhi has declined to attend the formal Conference on June 25 as Congress Representative, unless he has the necessary authority. It is

(Continued on Page 14)

Ban On Congress Working Committee Lifted

NEW DELHI June 16. (A.P.I.): The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, has by an order lifted the ban on the Congress Working Committee. The bans on the All-India Congress Committee and the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee however, remain.

Mahtab To Meet Azad

CALCUTTA June 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here this afternoon.

He will meet the Congress President, Maulana Azad to-morrow.

JINNAH-WAVELL CORRESPONDENCE ON PAGE 14)

LEADERS' MOVEMENTS

PANCHGANI, June 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. Shanker Rao Deo is leaving for Poona to-morrow, but he will be available for discussion whenever required.

Sardar Patel, who is having stomach trouble, will be leaving for Bombay for medical advice as soon as he concludes his talks with Mahatmaji.

Meanwhile, Mahatmaji has sent a telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad asking him to come to Panchgani.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has informed Mahatma Gandhi that he will be at Allahabad till June 18.

NO INTIMATION YET FROM AZAD

No intimation has yet been received from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad about holding a meeting of the Working Committee or about his programme to visit Panchgani to see Gandhiji. It is stated that Gandhiji himself has not yet decided about his departure from Panchgani.

Working Committee To Meet In Bombay

MAHATMA MAY BE EMPOWERED TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF CONGRESS

BOMBAY, June 16 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has asked Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, to call a meeting of the Congress Working Committee to consider the Wavell proposals, according to private advices received in Bombay.

The political correspondent of the Associated Press writes the personalities working behind the scenes to smoothen the way to bring about contact between Lord Wavell and the Congress leaders, are inclined to believe that Lord Wavell may be persuaded to rectify the omission of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's name from the list of invitees to the Simla Conference.

A cable has been sent to an important Indian personality now in England to do his utmost with Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and the India Office, to see that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, is also invited to the Leaders' Conference at Simla. This Indian personality had a good deal to do with the preliminaries of the Bhulabhai-Liaqat Formula.

Meanwhile, private advices from Panchgani continue to be very encouraging. Congress circles suggest that, when the Congress Working Committee meets in Bombay next week, it will, as in the past, empower Mahatma Gandhi to speak on behalf of the Congress and attend the Simla Conference.

In the meantime, Congress invitees to the Simla Conference have been advised to indicate in their reply to the Viceroy that they are awaiting direction of the Congress Working Committee.

DATE OF COMMITTEE MEETING TO BE ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY?

Enquiries made by the "Bombay Chronicle" show that the Congress Working Committee will assemble in Bombay in view of the unfavourable weather at Panchgani and the difficulties of accommodation at that summer resort. The date of the meeting is expected to be announced by Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is now at Panchgani will probably be the first leader to arrive in the city. He is expected on Monday. The other members of the Working Committee will assemble here by the end of next week.

Mahatma Gandhi will stay at Birla House and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

GANDHI-WAVELL COMMUNICATIONS

PANCHGANI, June 16. The "United Press" understands that important communications are passing between Gandhiji and Lord Wavell. Gandhiji received a telegram from His Excellency last night and he sent a telegram to the Viceroy this morning.

In view of the notice for the Conference at Simla on June 25 being very short, Congress circles here welcome Mr. Jinnah's suggestion to the Viceroy to postpone the date of the Conference for a fortnight.

Mr Mangaldas Pakvasa President of the Bombay Legislative Council, left for Bombay to-day.

Mr. Kanu Gandhi also left for Bombay to-day to make preparations for the Gandhi Jayanti.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

New York, June 16.

Previous Closing	22.81
To-day's Opening	22.76
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing	22.73
Difference	—08

Leaders' Arrival In Bombay

City To Give Grand Reception

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following press communique:—

Rashtrapati Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the other members of the Congress Working Committee will be paying a visit to the City of Bombay. It is now almost certain that the Working Committee will meet in Bombay. The Bombay Congress has decided to accord a grand public reception to the national leaders. Since the leaders are coming from various Provinces and at different times, there will have to be more than one reception. It is difficult to communicate the final reception arrangements individually to numerous public bodies and public-men since the dates of arrival of these leaders are not yet known. These arrangements will, of course, be announced in the press in due course.

On behalf of the Congress I have to request those public bodies and commercial organisations who are desirous of participating in the reception to get into touch with the Congress to enable it to complete arrangements in time.

Efforts will be made to request the Railway authorities to get the trains by which the leaders will be travelling drawn up on an open platform. In case that becomes difficult the formal receptions will take place in some public places which will be announced in the press in due course. I have not the smallest doubt that the People's Leaders who will be coming to this City after such a long time will be given a real people's reception on their arrival.

'LORD HAW HAW' IN LONDON AT LAST!

LONDON, June 16. (Reuter): British Fascist William Joyce, who broadcast during the war over the German radio, arrived in London from Brussels to-day. He was taken to a police station in the centre of London in a closed police patrol car.

STOP PRESS

RUMOUR ABOUT JAP PEACE TERMS.

A Stockholm report published by the "New York Times" states the Japanese were already making efforts to communicate with an Allied diplomat there to negotiate peace, based on the surrender of all Japanese held areas in Asia, including Manchuria.

"MAHATMA'S VISIT TO SIMLA CERTAIN."

BOMBAY, June 17. (A.P.I.): The political correspondent of A. P. of India writes:—

The conciliatory tone of the Viceroy's reply and the anxiety he has shown in his telegram to clear points of doubt are welcomed. Following the exchange of these telegrams political observers believe that Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Simla is now certain. He will meet the Viceroy at 3 p.m. on Sunday (24th June). The question of his attending the formal session of the Leaders' Conference, the following morning, will depend upon the results of the discussions that will take place between him and the Viceroy. Congress circles believe that Mahatma Gandhi's advice in any case will be available to the Conference.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

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We suggest Princes, I.C.S., and other Officers and pretty, rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage 7. Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

Wanted an accomplished Hindu girl—issueless widow or virgin above 20, for a Hindu Doctor, widower 35, in permanent service. Income Rs. 700|- p. m. Province, caste, dowry, no bar. Apply Box: No. 8476, c|o "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST

A "Weltinie" Camera in B. B. and C. I. local, 2nd class at 11-30 a. m. on 14-6-45, between stations Dadar and Churchgate. The gentleman returning the camera will be rewarded Rs. 100|-. Apply Box No. 8549, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one L.C.P. & S. for B. S. Railway Medical Department. Apply sharp to the Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State Railway. Bhavnagar Para. 3663

Wanted a Muslim graduate knowing Gujarati and able to do correspondence independently. Permanent post, good prospects, apply Box No. 8512, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates Undergraduates teachers. Trained experienced preferred. Good pay P. F.: D. A. Apply Principal, Cutchi Visha Osval High School, Samuel Street, Bombay (9). (8527)

Wanted an experienced industrial chemist for a proposed bakelite products (plastic moulds) mfg. concern in Northern India. Apply with testimonials and pay acceptable to Box No. 3635A, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop.' Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12 No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman. Baliabhanga (Faridpur). (8241)

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Wanted Agents for selling our manufactured Pad Locks, Locks for Doors, Lifts. Almirah, Box, Drawers, Iron Safe etc., made of brass and gun metal. Brass Hinges, Fancy Door Handles, Machine Screws etc. Apply to J. K. Bose. (Govt. Contractor) 14|2, Old China Bazar Street. Calcutta. (8340)

Wanted—Agents, Stockists and Distributors for our quality condiments, on attractive terms. Apply to Condiments Department, Variety Products, 77, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (8541)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Cellulose Lacquers—Dark Earth, Dull green Dull red, Dull blue, and Sky blue being colours available at various centres.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition in their present containers. Full details, conditions of sale (Con. 117) and letters of authority to inspect the stores can be had from this Directorate General.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender DGD/SR-827/SCI" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury and will be received at the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi upto 4 p. m. on 20-7-1945. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 15 days of receipt of acceptance. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for any quantity and the quotation should be per gallon. (3709)

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Re-opens on 20th June, 1945. The College is recognised for and provides instruction for B.A. (Hons. & Pass) in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics and B A. (Pass) in Gujarati, History, Philosophy and Mathematics. In F.Y.A and I.A. Classes lectures are given also in Persian, French, Urdu and Ardha-Magadhi. Hostel accommodation is available for 80 men and 25 women students. Students should apply to the Principal for admission. Details will be found in the printed Prospectus.

T. A. KULKARNI.
Principal.

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The Property given below is for sale at Lahore. Bunglow on Nisbet Road with about eleven Kanals of land House in Papar Mandi, House in Jouri Mori, House in Kucha Dhall Mohalla. For particulars please apply the Secretary R. B. Mool Raj Trust, 44 Nisbet Road, Lahore. (8524)

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Annual-reading monthly details Rs. 2|8, weekly details Rs. 5|-, General-reading describing life's prospects, Health, Luck, Marriage, Finance Rs. 3|-. Four Questions Rs. 1|4 extra question 0-5-0. State birthdate or writing-time. All-India Astrological Office, (B.C.), Post-box 573, Karachi. (8523)

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Buy always our rich special cotton calculation. Fee Rs. 10|-. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (8512)

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

Quotations Pushed Up To New Heights On Active Manipulation

BOMBAY June 1[illegible]

The local Bullion market was strong with active speculative manipulation which resulted in pushing up quotations to new high levels.

It is said that powerful syndicate is operating on the constructive side aided by steady increase in paper currency with inflationary effect.

Trading in forward Gold started at Rs 78/6 and advanced to Rs 79/3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 79/6. Forward Silver opened at Rs 136/4 and advanced to Rs 137/6 and steadied at Rs 137/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 137/10.

Professional operators were free buyers and the market kept on harening as anticipated. Yesterday's decline was based on technical considerations and there is acute desire to buy. There is scarcity of contracts and further rise is confidently expected by recent buyers.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	138	11	0
Silver Settlement	138	8	0
Ready Gold	79	12	0
Gold Settlement	79	10	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 16.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs 416 for July delivery and improved to Rs 416/4 under scattered buying.

At this level the demand was satisfied and long liquidation gradually depressed July to Rs 414/8. The market steadied at this level and with moderate short covering July was quoted at Rs 415/8.

Later on trading was restricted and the market closed at 3 p m as under:

I C C July	415	4	0
I C C Spet	429	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 701 cent points below New York July at Exchnge rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.
BOMBAY June 16.

Tata Ordinary 410 Tata Deferred 2226/4 Indian Iron 42/2 Steel Corpn of Bengal 34/2 Bombay Dyeing 1885 Central India 300 Century 905 Gokak 300/10 Kohinoor 611/4 Simplex 2881/8 Andhra Valley 1790 Tata Hydro 203/12 Tata Power 1821/4 Associated Cement 216/8 Belapur 223/8 Bombay Burma (Old 525

GENERAL BUYING AND COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

DENIAL OF SUPPORT PROGRAMME BELOW CURRENT MARKET

NEW YORK, June 15.

Cotton opened irregular. The market hesitated and than reacted under increased liquidation and hedges with the latter probably day's largest spot sales at primary markets, pasticularly memphis. T chnical considerations and the ever present uncertainties regarding final disposition of the price control legislation were factors contributing to the decline. Prices subsequently steadied on covering and mill buying. Latterly prices firmed on increased trade buying anh covering and drying up of contracts and denial of early vague rumours originating from memphis suggesting that the contemplated support programme is below current market levels. Firmness of grains was helpful and the market closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK June 15.

July	23.05—
October	22.81+01
October highest (3 p m)	22.82+02
October lowest (10-55 a m)	22.65—15
December	22.77+03
January	22.74+06
March	22.71+02
May	22.65+02
July	22.46+04
Middling Spot	23.50—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK June 15.

July	23.04+02
October	22.83+03
December	22.77—04
March	22.71+01
Middling Spot	22.65—

NOON CALL

NEW YORK June 15.

July	23.00
October	22.72
December	22.65

Bombay Rainfall Goes Above Normal

Over 5½ Inches Recorded At Colaba In Past 24 Hours

The past twenty-four hours have given a distinct advantage to Bombay so far as the present monsoon is concerned by yielding a total of 6.69 inches which is 4.82 inches above normal.

The total since the beginning of the year is 9.65 inches which is 1.46 above normal. Bright streaks of sunlight were visible in the morning after continuous cloud effects in the sky since yesterday.

Temperature both maximum and minimum dropped by just over 4 degrees. The maximum was 82.6 and the minimum 73.9.

CHARCOAL IMPORTER'S LICENCE CANCELLED

For selling wet charcoal mixed with 'Khur' and dust, the Charcoal Importer's licence granted to Mr. Devshibhai Noorbhai Surani residing at Mahomedi Mansion, Bhendi Bazar, has been suspended by the Government of Bombay till October 31, 1945 with effect from June 10, 1945.

The Charcoal Dealer's licences granted to Mr. Vithal Tukaram Katkar, Narayan Building, 200/Vithalbhai Patel Road, and Mr. Rajaram Tanaji Rane, Kalachand Building, 66/Khattaryath Lane, have been cancelled for non-declaration of stocks of charcoal.

EXCITING
STORY OF ESPIONAGE
NAVYUG'S Thundering Thriller

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Directed by NAJAM NAQVI
GEETA NIZAMI, JAIRAJ.
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Daily 4, 7 10 Sun. 1 P.M.
Plans Open 10 to 12 Noon

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(DUBASH THEATRE)

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REGARDS NOT LABOUR
Such a LOVE becomes Immortal
PANCHOLI ART'S

SHIRIN-FARHAD

RAGINI
Jayant, Ghulam Mohd.
8TH WEEK

CAPITOL

Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to
A Prakash-Evergreen Release

2nd
WEEK

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Pleasing
To the
EYES
&
EARS

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Direction
K. N. SAMARTH

Music:
RAMCHANDRA PAL

Daily:
4, 7 & 10

Sunday
Matinee 1 p.m.

NEW
WEST END

Reservation 10 to 12, 4 to 6
A LUCKY Release

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

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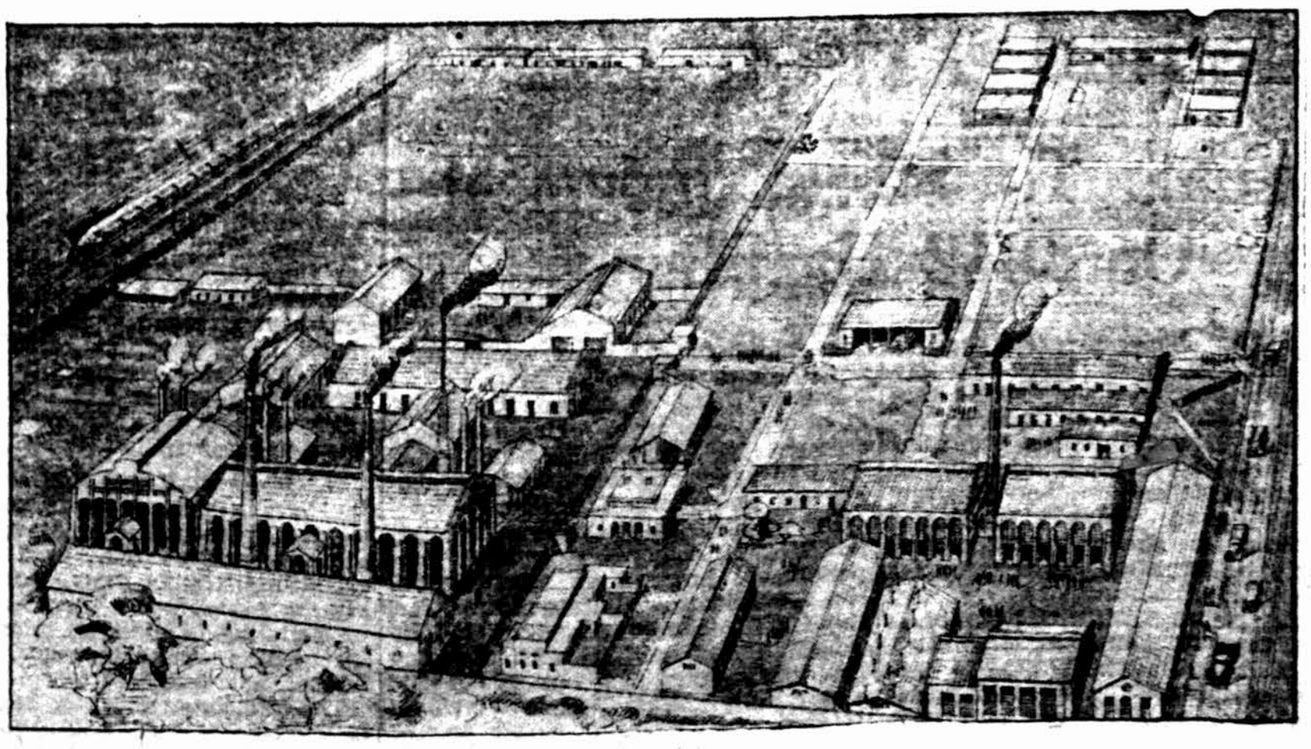
A COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, DELHI, AND MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE COMPANY.



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AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000
divided into

50,000 6% Cumulative (Tax Free) Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 5,00,000
1,30,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 13,00,000
80,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 2-8 each	Rs. 2,00,000
	Rs. 20,00,000

PAID UP CAPITAL:

80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 8,00,000
80,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 2-8 each	Rs. 2,00,000
	Rs. 10,00,000

PRESENT ISSUE:

50,000 Preference (Redeemable) Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 5,00,000
50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 5,00,000
	Rs. 10,00,000

The amounts are payable as under:—

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Rs. 5 per share with application, Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

ORDINARY SHARES:

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DIVIDEND AND OTHER RIGHTS

The Preference Shares will entitle the holders thereof to a fixed cumulative dividend of 6 per cent per annum free of income tax on the amounts paid up thereon, and the right in case of winding up of the Company to the payment of capital and arrears of dividend, if any, whether declared or not, in priority to the Ordinary and Deferred Shares, but shall not have the right to any further participation in profits and assets of the Company. These shares shall be redeemable at any time after they are fully paid up by giving six calendar months notice in writing to the holders of such shares and thereafter the Company shall repay to the said shareholders the amount due to the holders of such shares.

VOTING

Preference Shares shall not entitle their holders to vote or take part in meetings.

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and at a poll every member present in person or by proxy or by attorney shall have one vote for every Ordinary or Deferred Share held by him.

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3. R. B. SETH GIRDARILAL BAJAJ, Model Town, Ghaziabad Director, Amrit Benaspati Co. Ltd.; Bajaj & Khaitan Ltd.; Bharat Mining Corporation Ltd., etc., etc.
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6. CAPT. M. K., SIDDIQI, 17, Windsor Place, New Delhi. Director, Taj Mahal Pictures Ltd., Chandausi Oil Industries Ltd., Member, Canteen Syndicate Ltd. (now Canteen Stores Deptt.)
7. MR. S. BHASIN, Advocate, High Court, Canal Bank Road, Cawnpore, Director, Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Northern India Oil Industries Ltd.,; The Peepul Iron & Steel Industries Ltd., etc., etc.
8. MR. DAMODAR, Engineer & Contractor, 16, Hailey Road, New Delhi. Proprietor, M/s. Damodar Balraj & Co, Approved Contractors to the Government Supply Department, New Delhi.
9. MR. MALAK RAM SABHARWAL 7 Hailey Road, New Delhi, Director, Motor & General Finance Ltd.; Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd
10. MR. DAULAT RAM, B.Sc., P.O. Malak Nagar, Dist., Meerut, Director, Sunlight Laundries Ltd

AUDITORS

M/s. S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO Registered Accountants, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

BANKERS

1. The Imperial Bank of India.
2. The Bharat Bank Ltd.
3. The Allahabad Bank Ltd.
4. The New Bank of India Ltd.

BROKERS

DELHI: National Investors, 6H Cannaught Circus, New Delhi

BOMBAY: Messrs. J. R. Moti Shaw, Stock Share Brokers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS: Messrs. Concord & Co., United India Life Bldg., Esplanade. Madras.

CALCUTTA: Messrs. M. Sohanlal 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta. M/s. Narainclas Khandelwal & Co., 25 Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Mr. B. S. Bugga, 22 Canning Street Calcutta.

LAHORE. M/s. Pyarelal & Co., 45, Commercial Bldgs., The Mall, Lahore Mr. Rajendra Nath Chaddha, 4 D Beadon Road, Lahore.

M/s. Harbans Singh Mehta & Co., P. Box 328, Lahore.

REGISTERED OFFICE

7, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

LEGAL ADVISER

S. Bhasin, Esq., Advocate, High Court, Canal Bank Road, Cawnpore.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

MR. MALAK RAM SABHARWAL

JOINT MANAGING DIRECTOR

MR. DAULAT RAM, B.Sc.

OBJECTS

The Company was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company on the 28th September, 1939, with an initial capital of Rs. 5,00,000 with its main object as manufacturers of glass ware products. This entitles the Company to 12 1/2 per cent of its paid up capital as "Standard Profits" in the calculation of the Excess Profits Tax. This places the Company in an advantageous position. The Company was later converted into a public limited liability company on the 24th of August, 1944.

Production commenced in October, 1942, as a result of subsidy from the U. P. Government and under the guidance of the Glass Technologist to U. P. Government with up-to-date furnace and machinery imported from the U. K. and the U.S.A. The factory is situated in the suburbs, so to say of Delhi at Malaknagar, on the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Ghaziabad. It holds 68 acres of land which is sufficient for any future expansion and its complete colonisation.

For the years ending 31-3-1943 and 31-3-1944 the Company paid to its shareholders dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of income tax and in December 1944 the Company issued one Bonus Share for every share held to the then shareholders.

With the addition of the new 10 tons Regenerative Furnace the capacity of the plant becomes 22 tons per day which is nearly double of what we have been so far working, i.e. 12 tons per day from our previous three furnaces. The Company has in hand fairly large number of running contracts from the Civil Market as well as from the war supply department.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

The factory is located within easy reach of one of the biggest markets of Northern India and some big Distilleries and Toilet Works are located within 200 miles of radius of the factory. The Company has already received large orders for toilet, pharmaceutical and Excise bottles from these concerns. The orders already in hand are enough to consume the production for many months to come and we are forced to decline to accept orders every day. The Company has now started manufacturing tableware in addition to bottles.

Another important feature of the Company is that it possesses a complete Mechanical Workshop and Foundry, capable of not only meeting their own requirements but also supplying moulds, semi automatic, blowing and other finishing machines to other glass factories in India.

Arrangements for plastics, starting with cap making are well in hand and the Company proposes to expand this line as well one of the most promising industries of the day.

The Company has a carefully thought out post-war programme and its realisation has begun by negotiations with Government authorities and machinery and plant makers in the U. K. and the U.S.A. and has already placed an order for Automatic Bottle Making Machine.

The production of Soda Ash—the costliest ingredient of glass in India itself (so far always imported) completes the availability of all major raw materials in the country and harbingers cheaper production, thus bringing Glass Industry in India on par with that in other countries.

Glass Industry in India will evidently have a brighter future as its main competitor—Japan—which supplied nearly 75 per cent of the total glass imports, will be no more in the field in that preponderating condition.

The capital now being issued will in no way affect the dividend paying capacity of the Company because out of this Rs. 10,00,000 about Rs. 9,00,000 will be used to liquidate the existing loans of the Company from banks, etc., which amounts have been utilised to put up another 10 tons furnace and extra machinery and buildings for the same. The Company thus stands in a better position to pay dividends to its new shareholders also, not only from its regular profits, which also are expected to be greatly increased due to nearly doubling the production but also by the transfer of the interest now being paid to the banks to its shareholders.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment in respect of the present issue to the public is shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000

Jawahar On Hundreds Behind Prison Bars

Refuses To Sit In Judgment On 1942 Happenings

ALMORA, June 15 (A.P.I.): "I have always a high place in my heart for those who have made sacrifices for the cause of India's freedom, and I am prepared to offer shelter to every honest servant of the country in my Anand Bhawan, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing in Hindusthani the first public meeting after his release this morning at Almora.

Pandit Nehru said "I have come out of the jail after exactly 1041 days of incarceration. While in jail, a prisoner cannot remain in touch with current world events and must mainly derive his knowledge of whatever has happened outside from newspapers. When freed, I found myself a little amazed. I am not at all aware of what Lord Wavell said in his broadcast last night, except for the forecast of the plan which I read in newspapers. The few remaining members of the Congress Working Committee have probably been released. Hundreds of other Congressmen are still behind the prison bars."

Recounting the events of the past three years, Pandit Nehru said he did not know what had happened in August 42 and in subsequent months. He had read and heard many things some of which he approved and some of which he did not approve. But he could not sit in judgment on the good or evil results of those events.

Referring to his transfer from Ahmednagar fort to Bareilly jail early in April last, Pandit, Nehru said that they were twelve in all On their transfer, three of them were sent to the United Provinces in a strange manner, since the arrangements of Government were invariably intricate. But they liked those arrangements. At Bareilly jail there were other political prisoners also. Some they had met, and some they saw from a distance.

It was not a matter of pleasure for anyone declared Pandit Nehru that hundreds of their co-workers were still in prison.

Pandit Nehru expressed disapproval of the manner in which the Government had dealt with those who tried to assist the dependents of absconders and political workers.

He recalled in this connection the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment imposed on Miss Catherine Healemann (Sarala Devi), an English discipline of Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Nehru said he left studying law many years ago, but asked if it was strictly legal for a civilised Government to refuse water to the thirsty and food for the hungry. If that was the case, Pandit Nehru declared, such Government deserved severe condemnation.

Discussing the present world situation, Pandit Nehru said that one war was over, but other difficulties seemed to be cropping up. What would happen in India, he did not know. He thought that in this world of revolution, we should study all aspects of the international situation and prepare ourselves for any sacrifice we might be called upon to make. He advised his audience not to shout unnecessary slogans but act in the light of experience of the past eventful years.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru made a reference to Mrs. Asaf Ali and said that he felt it his duty to declare on his release from jail that, among those hundreds of patriots who had lost their lives, had been hanged, or were still suffering in jails, his voice of affection and recognition could reach Mrs. Asaf Ali wherever she might be. What she had done for the country would not be forgotten added Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Nehru and party left this afternoon to Khali Estate of Mrs Vijai Lakshmi Pandit, nine miles from Almora. He will leave for Nainital tomorrow, and from there will proceed to Allahabad via Lucknow on Sunday, June 17, reaching Allahabad on Monday evening.

AUCHINLECK'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS

Says It's Our Business To See They Get Higher Standard Of Living

NEW DELHI, (A.P.I.): H. E. Gen Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, speaking to Press correspondents today, paid a warm personal tribute to Indian soldiers, particularly those whom he visited during his recent tour of England, Italy and Middle Eastern countries.

"This tour", he said, "has been a great experience to me; it has produced a deep impression on my mind. I have always been proud to be an officer of he Indian Army I have always been proud and extremely fond of the Indian soldier with whom I have served for the greater part of my life. I knew he was good, and this toud has made me prouder than ever to have been an officer of the Indian army and to have served with these men from all parts of India. Their self-respect discipline, behaviour and courage are acknowledged and praised by all.

ASSET TO INDIA

"I feel they are a tremendous asset to their country, and I hope and I am sure that their country will realise this and show its appreciation of them when they come home, because they are the soldiers of India".

Future Of Indian Army

Replying to a question about the future of the armed forces in India, which was the main subject discussed by him with the authorities in England during his visit, Gen. Auchinleck gave his view as a soldier that the Army in India would remain much the same as any other army and would be organised in much the same way. Its size would, of course, depend on strategic needs and on the availability of money

The composition of the Army and the proportion of Indians to the British was bound to change as time went on, because the eventual aim is undoubtedly to produce an Army which would be completely Indian.

The Indian soldier's mind had certainly, been broadened by service abroad. The Indian soldier had been struck by the modern agricultural methods employed in Italy, for instance, where conditions were more or less similar to those in India.

USED TO HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING

The Indian soldier abroad had undoubetdly become used to a higher standard of living. When he comes back to India, he may be discontented with the standard in the villages which he left four years ago. If he wishes to raise his standard of living, it is our business to see that he gets it. I do not think the Indian soldier will be unreasonable in his demands.'

DEMOBILISATION

As regards demobilisation, the Commander-in-Chief said that a large number of technical personnel, artificers, artisans and mechanics and so on, were undoubtedly looking forward to release because of the new opportunities opening out of benefiting themselves in civil life after the war. But, speaking generally, the professional Indian soldier was thinking less of demobilisation than of the opportunities which service abroad would bring him.

His discussion in England, Gen. Auchinleck exlained at the outset Auchinleck explained at the outset forces in this country, especially in the period immediately following the end of the Japanese war. That would be a period of readjustment and of re-occupation of various countries now occupied by the Japanese.

"NOTHING POLITICAL"

There was nothing political about his visit to England. His Excellency made it clear, the fact that he was in England at the same time as Lord Wavell was purely fortuitous.

H. M. the King and Mr. Churchill were both fully appreciative of the great deeds done by India's fighting men in this war, men of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the Commander-in-Chief said.

GOODWLL

It was interesting and pleasing to see how Indian soldiers got on with soldiers of other nationalities.

Gen. Auchinleck referred to the ceremony in which the Fifth Gurkha Rifles presented the Kukri to the Royal Fusiliers, alongside of whom they had fought many a bloody battle. These things made for goodwill in the future and helped to make international good fellowship. Our soldiers were thus doing a great deal to help maintain the peace of the world.

Viceroy's Veto Not To Safeguard British Interests

OFFER REPRESENTS UTMOST IN OUR POWER TO GIVE, SAYS AMERY

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): Addressing a Press Conference of American and Empire journalists, Mr. Leopold S. Amery said he was glad to say that the proposals, which he had laid before Parliament yesterday and which Lord Wavell had announced at the same time, had met with very general approval in the press of all shades of opinion. They had of course represented an agreed policy between all the main parties in Britain. They were discussed in England, before the coalition broke up, between Lord Wavell and members of the Government—Liberal, Labour and Conservative—and they were therefore an offer from the British people to the people of India.

"I think that this offer represents the very utmost it is in our power to give, declared Mr. Amery. "Not that we might not wish to give everything straight away, but we cannot do more at this moment without precipitating in India an internal conflict which would destroy hopes of further advance.

The difficulty really is this. What is reserved in fact is this reserve power of the Viceroy on occasion to overrule a majority decision of his Council.

By the actual law of India, the Government is normally carried on by the decisions of a majority of the Viceroy's Council. Under these proposals if accepted, this would be a Council in which all the members, except the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy would be Indians. This reserve power is one which, as the act makes clear, is not in the interests of Britain but in the interests of India. Until there is a real democratic constitution in India, under which the various elements in India's national life feel they are secure and under which difficult constitutional problems are resolved, as they are in Britain, by the method of election there must be some reserve or arbitral power to protect certain minorities."

Mr. Amery went on to say that the veto also existed to guard against unfair treatment of the interest of the States, pending such time as they also came into the future Indian Government.

In other words, it was India's power and was a power to be exercised in the interests of India and not a power imposed by Britain in order to protect British interests.

"In order to make that clearer, Government had decided to appoint in India, as in the British Dominions, a United Kingdom High Commissioner, who could discuss with departments of the Government of India such economic questions as they would wish to urge, negotiate treaties and get rid of the idea that the Viceroy in his capacity as head of his Council, was using his influence to induce his Council to accept things which are in Britain's interest and not in India's interest."

The British Government wanted to make it quite clear that the reserve powers of the Viceroy were not used in any sense against Indian interests, but existed to protect interests, in this interim period, until India could agree upon a future constitution, or if she could not agree upon a single constitution, upon constitutions for a divided India.

"This is a reserve power", declared Mr. Amery, "and it is a power that has not once been used in the five years I have been Secretary of State During all that time, in which there has been a large majority of Indian members of the Council, every decision has been taken by a majority of the Council and not under orders from here.

"I don't think that has been clearly realized, either in the world in general or in India. If Indian leaders, as a result of the new proposals, find themselves in the Viceroy's Council they will, I think, realise for the first time how wide are the powers which they enjoy.

While these powers represented the utmost length that Britain could go they went a very great length, indeed, to meet Indian wishes.

"I would not quarrel with that at all" observed Mr. Amery, except for the possibility of issues being raised within the Council which raise minority questions.

There is nothing in the proposals, if accepted, that will debar members of the Council from dealing with the whole problem of reconstruction entirely as they please. It will be for them to decide industrial, agricultural and health policies and so on. It will be in their power, so far as British India is concerned, to decide who is to represent her as ministers in foreign capitals, and in which capitals India wishes to be represented.

The proposals, if accepted, impose no real barrier or check upon India's freedom to pursue her own course, both at home and in the world. The checks, such as they are, are entirely concerned with difficulties in the Indian internal situation which, it was hoped, would be resolved before long.

We hope the practical co-operation of Indian statesmen to all communities at the Council will make it easier for them to understand each other better, and we hope before long to suggest ways and means for an approach to the ultimate constitutional problem.

Three years ago, the Cripps offer proposed the setting up of the constituent assembly. That is one suggestion—there may be others."

Mr. Amery expressed the hope that the new proposals would assist toward creating that firmer, more democratic constitution under which the last remnants of control from outside would disappear.

Concluding Mr. Amery said he thought the proposals gave a great opportunity to Indian statesmanship to forget past differences and to move forward in an atmosphere of goodwill.

"I think India is fortunate in having at the head of her affairs a man who has proved himself, not only a great soldier in the field and a great leader of Indian troops but also a great statesman—a man of generous sympathy for India with a great belief in the India of to-morrow, with a true interest in the difficulties of the problem he has to deal with, and with a sincere desire to solve it."

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Azad Given Rousing Reception At Howrah

Kripalani May Fly To Bombay: Dr. Pattabhi Arrives In Madras

CALCUTTA, June 16 (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, arrived at Howrah station this morning at 7-20 a.m. from Bankura.

The Purulia passenger by which the Maulana was traveling reached Howrah station fifteen minutes later than the scheduled time. There was a huge crowd of leaders and workers of the Congress and other allied organisations in the city and suburbs to meet the Congress President at the station platform.

From an early hour crowds began to gather inside Howrah station, and when the train steamed in 15 minutes after the scheduled time it had swelled to well over 30,000. Shouts of 'Bande Matram' and 'Moulana Azad Ki Jai' rent the sky and it took about 30 minutes to escort the Congress President from the platform to a car outside.

The President looked tired due to the journey. He was garlanded on behalf of a large number of organisations and individuals and received the ovations with folded hands.

Although he chatted with his friends and admirers, whom he has now met after about three years detention, Moulana Azad looked grave as he stepped into the car accompanied by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

He was returning home after a long period of detention, and the thought must have been uppermost in his mind that he would miss Begum Azad who died during his absence in jail.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has had lengthy correspondence with the Viceroy regarding the circumstances leading to the members of the Congress Working Committee declining to have any interviews during the period of their detention.

This was revealed by the Maulana to a representative of the 'Associated Press of India' to-day.

The behaviour of officials towards the detenus is understood to be involved in the matter and the Maulana has asked the Viceroy's permission to release the whole correspondence to the press.

KRIPALANI MAY FLY TO BOMBAY

KARACHI, June 16: Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress has asked Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for instructions about the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. He may fly to Bombay on Monday. He is trying to get into touch telephonically with the leaders at Panchgani.

DR. PATTABHI DECLINED TO EXPRESS

MADRAS, June 16: Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, member of Congress Working Committee arrived in Madras to-night from Vellore by the Bangalore Passenger.

He was accorded a rousing reception at the Central Station where a large gathering of Congressmen, students and workers was present to welcome him.

When approached by pressmen, Dr. Pattabhi declined to express his opinion regarding the details of the Wavell Plan and said that he would prefer to follow the healthy traditions established in similar circumstances by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru in October 1929 that individual members should not give out their views before the Working Committee had met and considered the proposals.

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Mahatma's Message To Negroes Of America

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE EMBRACES WELFARE OF ALL UNDER-PRIVILEGED PEOPLES

JUNE, 15. (U.P.A.)

Keen sympathy and understanding of the American Negro problem was expressed by India's great National Leader, Mohandas Gandhi, in an exclusive interview to Denton J. Brooks, Jr. of the "Chicago Defender" last week.

Indicating that his own life stands as a beacon of hope to all underprivileged peoples who are fighting injustice throughout the world, Mr Gandhi, by his remarks sent a message of cheer to the Negroes of the United States.

In answer to my questions, "Gandhiji, is there any special message you would care to send to the Negro people of America?" he scrawled on a note pad the following words:

"My life is its own message. If it is not, then nothing I can now write will fulfil the purpose."

Thus by a typical Gandhi style response he reviewed the long fight he has waged against intolerence over the last score of years. Not only in India has he sought to dissolve communal differences but in recent times he has bitterly denounced colour bars of South Africa and the United States as well.

"My faith burns brighter to-day—even brighter than it has in the past." Mr. Gandhi said when asked to comment on the probable trend of race relations. "We are fast approaching a solution to troublesome race problems."

This he feels will be accomplished in spite of present day discouraging symptoms. And he still feels that the best weapon for use by underprivileged peoples is non-violence.

Pointing to his recent statement made at the beginning of the San Francisco conference, he indicated that India's freedom is closely identified with the welfare of all other under-privileged peoples. At that time he said, "The freedom of India will demonstrate to all exploited races of the earth that their freedom is very near and that in no case will they be exploited."

Gandhi, Joshi Correspondence On The Position Of Communists

LAHORE, June 16 (O.P.I.): In the course of the correspondence between Gandhiji and P. C. Joshi, leader of the Communist party which has been going on for a year regarding the position of Communist party vis-a-vis Congress in a letter dated June 11, 1944 Gandhiji has put many questions asking what was the meaning of 'peace' in people's war, whether the finances of the Communist party are subject to public audit and if so whether Gandhiji could see it and whether the Communist party actually helped the authorities to arrest leaders and organise Labour strikes in the last two years. Fourthly whether the Communists have not adopted the policy of infiltrating into the Congress organisation with a hostile intent and was not the policy of the Communist party dictated from outside.

Mr. P. C. Joshi in his letter takes strong exception to these allegations and explains at length the people's war theory. Gandhiji in his letter of July 30, 1944 expresses disagreement with Joshi's explanation of people's war for according to him it lacks reality. He is, however, satisfied with the party's finances. There are several other comic features in this correspondence which ended abruptly only last month leaving the Congress Communist tangle unsolved.

CENSORSHIP ON ANGLO-AMERICAN MAIL WITHDRAWN

Washington, June 16. (Reuter): The United States office of censorship announced today that the censoring of mail between the United States and Britain has ended.

PANGIRE CASE REVIVED

KOLHAPUR, June 16. (A.P.I.): The Kolhapur Praja Parishad has now completed all arrangements for launching a criminal prosecution against Police Inspector Ingavale and his associates in connection with the Pangire affair. An application has been made to the acting Prime Minister of Kolhapur requesting him to afford the necessary legal facilities.

SIX LEADERS ACCEPT INVITATION TO SIMLA CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI June 16. (A.P.I.): From among those invited to the Simla Conference it is understood that replies have so far been received from six leaders, accepting the invitation.

They are: Mr. Hossain Imam, leader of the Muslim League Party in the Council of State, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind, Master Tara Singh representing the Sikh community Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier of the N.-W.F.P., Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras and Sir Henry Richardson, leader of the European group in the Central Assembly.

Parallel Muslim League?

KARACHI, June 15 (U.P.I.): A parallel Muslim League Organisation has been formed in Sind with Mr Abdul Jabbar, Bar-at-Law, as resident.

In an interview he claimed a vast membership for his organisation and observed that that his League will be more loyal to Mr. Jinnah than Sayed's official Muslim League Party.

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AAA 1197

Triumph Of Democracy Over Fascism At Cooperage

By J. C. MAITRA

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the W.I.F.A. which was convened by the managing Committee on Monday last to expel me from the Association ended in a fiasco. It did not take the members long to find out that the resolution placed before them was altogether faulty After Mr A. J. Doctor's lucid exposition of the case from legal and moral standpoints, when he raised a point of order against the holding of the meeting, one would have expected the powers-that-be to accept his advice and adjourn the meeting *sine die*

But it was evident that they were counting on a bloc of sure majority of votes and were not prepared to lose the opportunity of delivering the K. O. to an opponent. It was only when they found the temper of the house steadily rising against them that they beat a hasty retreat However, that is not my concern at all. I am really very grateful to the members of the W.I.F.A. for standing for democratic rule against Fascism which was gradually developing at the Cooperage.

CRITICISMS AND ATTACKS

Mr. Doctor did well to remind the members of the Committee that those who volunteer for public service should be prepared to stand attacks even unfair attacks at times-from the press and the public. They should feel satisfied by doing their duty in an honest and straightforward manner. Unfortunately, this has been one of the great weaknesses of the rulers of the W.I.F.A. They cannot stand any criticism, even when it is thoroughly justifiable.

Look at the recent case of Bori Bunder. Few persons do more publicity for the Cooperage Lords than Columnist Spectator. But when he went out of his usual way to condemn the glaring infringements of the Registration and Transfer Rules by Kelly Secretary Turner tried to establish another charge against him. Fortunately for Spectator, his case was absolutely sound and he had the 'guts' to stand up against all threats and powers. Finally he was able to prove that the boot was on the other leg !

TIP TO ADMINISTRATORS

What I should like to stress here again is that all public servants-including the administrators of all sporting bodies-should have "rhino" skin to bear all attacks with equanimity. During my twenty five years of public life in various spheres of activities I have been subjected to many kinds of attacks and criticisms, but rarely have I lost my temper and never have I tired to take revenge on my adversaries. If Turner and Co. remember that the journalists have a duty to perform to the public more than to the rulers of their Association-then much of their heart-burning could be avoided. They should consider every charge or criticism from the press dispassionately and then try to remove thejust complaints. If the attacks are frivolous, they should ignore them. They would do well to remember that the public are sensible enough to judge such comments. But if the attacks are studiousl unfair, the, should reply with correct facts and proofs.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN'S QUERIES

But were my charges of "Colour complex and "discrimination" against the Committee completely careless ? Captain Griffin gave the answer. "Were not similar criticisms made by "Bobby" Talyarkhan and also ventilated in the "Times of India" and the Evening News ?" he asked. "Why don't you take action against them?" "These was of course no answer to these queries. I was very glad, indeed, to see some of my European friends supporting me in my stand against totalitarian methods. They had clearly understood my points. What I strongly object to is a different scale of punishment for European and Indian players. Also do I oppose the appointment of European referees in preference to Indians for the best matches, merely because they are Europeans.

Summersgill had a spontaneous reply from all sections of the house -a mighty roar of laughter-when he read Referee Ghose s letter thanking them for appointing him a linesman for the Rovers Cup final last year and declining the honour at the same time!

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS

I don't know why Mr. Summersgill suppressed the fact that I had actually tendered my resignation to the I.F.L Committee. It was only at its unanimous request there were several members of the W.I.F.A. Committee present in its meeting-and on the assurance of M. D. Moir, their erst while President, that he would see that the resolution demanding an apology from me was rescinded, that I with drew my resignation. True to his words Mr. Moir had pressed his Committee to rescind it, but they would not. This is in the records of the W.I.F.A. Committee ! Let the members judge for themselves how truthful their officers are.

HOW THEY HELPED.

The Committee's spokesman tried to make capital out of the fact that my criticisms were always destructive and I have proposed or done nothing constructive so far. He referred to IFL's donation of Rs.2350 -it was actually Rs. 2,500-to the Mayor's Emergency Relief Fund last year, when that body itself was in financial difficulty. I am not at all sorry or ashamed for the little part I played in raising the above sum for the amelioration of the distress of the unfortunate victims of the sad explosions.

But I must point out that I had made three concrete proposals to improve the finances of the I.F.L., namely, a League for the senior Indian teams, a knock-out tournament on territorial bases and admission of junior Service teems in the Das Cup. All these suggestions were turned down by the W.I.F.A. Committee ! Who is to be blamed for it-myself or Summersgill and Co ?

CONSTRUCTIVE OR DESTRUCTIVE ?

Then what about my pressing requests to the W.I.F.A. authorities to enter a team for the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy and to invite up-country Indian teams for the Rovers Cup ? As everybody knows that by their persistent refusals they have driven away some of the best talents like Butchi, Bhimrao, Murthy and others from Bombay, and thereby helped to lower the standard of Indian football in our city. May I repeat for the umpteenth time that the ambition of all star players is to shine in the National and International matches. There was absolutely no reason to thwart their ambition. I hope Turner and Co have realised their mistake now.

SUMMERSGILL'S IGNORANCE ?

One can easily pardon Mr Summersgill for his colossal ignorance about my constructive activities during my long connection with the W.I.F.A. Committee. After all, his own connection with it is of a very recent date. But when he spoke on behalf of the Committee, I expected better knowledge and enlightenment I am afraid I would be accused of blowing my own trumpet if I tried to recount some of them in these columns. But only to enlighten him a little so that he may not repeat that I am a mere destructive critic may, I remind him that the great fillip given to Indian football in Bombay by the appearance of famous Indian teams from Calcutta like Mohun Bagan East Bengal, Aryans, and others since 1923 was mainly due to me ?

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Need I say that the Nadkarni Cup which was meant for the Junior Rovers and was lying idle for a number of years, was used for its present purpose at my instance ? That the Indian Football League which is conducting three important tournaments at Parel at present was started by me in 1928 and fostered by me since then ? Perhaps in the eyes of Mr. Summersgill these are pretty small achievements in comparison with the great things done by the W.I.F.A. Had I received fullest co-operation, instead of opposition and obstruction, I could certainly have contributed much more to the development of Indian football in our city and the province. At the same time, my long connection of nearly 25 years with the W.I.F.A. Committee-longer than that of any other person in that body at present-tells its own tale. In conclusion I thank all my friends from the bottom of my heart for their noble support to the cause we all cherish. Let us hope that a new era will now dawn on the Cooperage.

THE COATS MISSION

When Invasion Threatened ... Their Job Was To Guard The Royal Family

By FREDERICK SANDS

Lieut-Colonel James Stuart Coats, brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond told me about the Coats Mission which acted as the King's personal bodyguard when invasion threatened Britain.

After the experiences of other Royal families, particularly Holland and Norway, the Army Council decided in 1940 that a personal bodyguard must be formed to move the King, the Queen and the Princesses quickly in the event of invasion and guide and guard the Royal Family on every move they made.

Four residences were chosen and the mission had to undertake the safe moving of the Royal Family to any of them. Each officer had to do a 1,300-mile reconnaissance of the residences so as throughly to familiarise himself with each.

The mission had 12 R.A.S.C. drivers and six others who acted as dispatch riders, each of them chosen from Sir Malcolm Campbell's trained Brooklands and dirt track riders.

On September 15, 1940, the company received the "Cromwell", the code stand by orders to all army units. "That really meant business to us", Colonel Coats said, "and we got all ready until words followed cancelling the order." The residences were never referred to by name. They had code letters and the orders were sealed. The final code order to tear open the envelope never came and the envelope may be unopened to this day."

The King and Queen were allowed only one small suitcase each, if they were moved.

The four places chosen were private residences of people who would have continued living at them had Their Majesties arrived.

Colonel Coats is a stockbroker in civilian life.—"Daily Mail."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 7, 2001.
Muslim: Rajjab 6, 1364.
Parsi: Den 14, 1314.
Sunrise: 4-1 a.m. Sunset: 8-18 p.m.
Hightide: 6-02, 18.26.
Lowtide: 11-35, —.

To-day's Engagements

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: A meeting at 5.30 p.m., to-day (Sunday), Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Sri K. M. Manakulath to address.

'SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN UNION, VILE PARLE': First general meeting, at 4 p.m., and inauguration by Mrs. M. K. Vellodi to-day, at 6 p.m., June 17, at Tilak Mandir, Vile-Parle (East).

ARYA SAMAJ GOPITALAO.

The annual general meeting of the Gopitalao Arya Samaj will be held at 9.30 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir to elect the office-bearers for the year 1945.

'ARYA SAMAJ' MATUNGA.

A public lecture will be delivered by Shri Swami Vishudhanandji Saraswati at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Matunga (G. I. P.), at 10 a.m. to-day.

"SOCIAL WORKERS" SOCIETY.

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day, at 10 a.m., at the tram-station after the Hanevch Bridge, Mazgaon.

'UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS'.

Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "What Reincarnates?" at 6-15 p.m., to-day. All are cordially invited.

"PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION"

Mr. Ratan Sankar, Principal Morris College of Music, Lucknow, will speak on 'Indian Music' to-day, at 5 p.m., at the Deodhar School of Indian Music, Opera House.

"ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION."

The first quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, will be held at the Office of the Organization, at 11.30 a.m.

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHT LIFTING ASSOCIATION."

The 2nd annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Weight Lifting Association will be held at 4 p.m., at the Premises of Matunga Athletic Club, Kalyan Nivas, Telang Cross Street, Matunga.

THE KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI (REGD.) BOMBAY.

A special General Body Meeting of the above Samithi will be held at 9-30 a.m. (N. S. T.), in the premises of the Kannada Municipal School, 179, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION."

The annual general meeting of the Association fixed for 15th was adjourned without transacting any business on account of the release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress.

KRISHNA GANA SABHA: A musical entertainment by Sangeeta Kalanidhi Musiri Subramania Iyer (Vocal); Varakur Muthusami Iyer (Violin); Master Shrikantan (Mridangam); and Tinnayam Venkatarama Iyer (Kanjera), to-day at 5-25 p.m. (S. T.) at the S. I. E. S. School Hall, Matunga.

RANGOON CAMPAIGN IMPRESSIONS: At 8-45 p.m., to-day (Sunday), A.-I. R. Bombay presents Mr. D. J. Brooks, American War Correspondent representing the American Negro Press. He gives his personal impressions of the Rangoon Campaign, which he covered.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Hurben Wadhvani, Vice-President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, will visit and attend Children's activities and Entertainment Programme of Matunga Branch, to-day, at 9 p.m., at Khalsa College, Matunga.

'ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY'.

A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held to-day, at 5-0 p.m. (New S. T.), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road, Chowpaty Bombay when Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan will deliver a lecture on "Coming Solar Eclipse."

"THE BIHAR ASSOCIATION"

A "Mushaira" has been arranged in the hall of Md. Haji Saboo Siddique Institute, Shepherd Road, Byculla, to-day, at 6 p.m. Some of the prominent poets have very kindly consented to recite some new poems on the occasion. All Beharees and interested persons are requested to attend.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION: Mr. P. A. Dhond is seeking election to the Senate of the University of Bombay from the Registered Graduates' Constituency. He represented this Constituency on the Senate for the full period of five years from 1928 to 1933. He was also a member of the Board of Studies in Teaching from 1929 to 1934, and a member of the Academic Council from October 1930 to January 1934.

"SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN 'B' WARD"

Under the auspices of Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee there will be a Spinning Demonstration, to-day, at 8.30 a.m. at the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Tantanpura St., Khadak. MASS SPINNING & SPINNING CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a Mass Spinning Programme, to-day, at 9.30 a.m. (N. S. T.), at Model Industrial School, near Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road Girgaon.

There will be also a Spinning Class for beginners at this place and at this time.

All Congress Workers are requested to join this programme.

STEPPING UP WORLD CLOTH PRODUCTION

Kasturbhai Lalbhai On Washington Conference

At a party given by the Indian Exporters' Association in Bombay in his honour, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who represented India at the Washington Textile Conference, explained in general terms the scope, utility and importance of the Conference. Replying to a welcome address by Mr. G. B. Kotak, President of the Association, Mr. Kasturbhai agreed that the Conference had an international aspect in a sense and had reached far-reaching conclusions but he regretted that he was not in a position to disclose them.

The object of the Conference was not of capturing markets by different countries but it was one of raising the production of cloth in the three major countries, viz. U. K., U. S. A. and India, producing cotton textiles, and to distribute it equitably to various countries.

Referring to the stepping up of production of cloth in U. K. and U. S. A., Mr. Kasturbhai observed that it was a big problem in view of the shortage of man-power and the time required for rehabilitation of industries in general. Indian cotton textile industry was in a happy position compared with U. K. or U. S. A. whose production had considerably dropped during the war.

Referring to the price control measures in U. K. and U. S. A., Mr. Kasturbhai revealed that prices for export were not controlled in U. K. as it was done in India. In U. S. A. the prices were controlled but the margin of profit allowed at all stages intervening between the ex-mill and retail price was considerably higher than it was in India. Referring to India's contribution towards satisfying the military requirements of cloth, Mr. Kasturbhai said that India's contribution was larger than that of U. K. The highest quantity of cloth supplied by India was 1,000 million yards in 1943. Asked as to whether he had modified his views regarding exports, Mr. Kasturbhai replied that he was guided by one principle, viz. that after satisfying her national needs, India might export the surplus and he never objected to that position.

Replying to another question, Mr. Kasturbhai said that if proper facilities of coal etc. were given, he believed that the production of Indian mills could be raised to 5,400 million yards. Lastly, adverting to India's export trade in cloth for a coming few years, Mr. Kasturbhai informed that he had pressed for allowing India a higher quota for adjacent countries which formed her natural markets rather than fixing unnatural markets on her.

CORPORATION TO DISCUSS GOVT. MILK SCHEME

The Mayor has fixed Monday, the 18th instant to consider the following resolution for which a requisition was sent by four members of the Standing Committee:

That the Corporation view growing concern the doubtful results from the policy pursued by Government in regard to the control and regulation of the milk supply of the City and inasmuch as the measures so far adopted have not resulted in any appreciable improvement and as the public are being put to increased hardships in obtaining their supply of milk even at exorbitant rates. His Worship the Mayor be requested to represent to Government the extreme desirability of considering the whole problem *de novo* and of initiating and pursuing with vigour necessary steps to ensure a pure and adequate supply of milk to the City at economic rates.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
BOMBAY June 16.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Mixed Melodies 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9.15 Anand Ranade 9-40 Pannalal Ghosh (Flute) 10-0 Habib Khan (Gudiyani) 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Roshanara Begum 12-15 p.m. Selections from "Phulwat" 12.30 Tarabai Bharatpuri 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Nauch Dhun 1-10 Anand Ranade 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Hour Music 2.30 Uncle John Calling 4-20 Marathi Children's Programme 5-0 Listeners' Requests 5.55 Locals 6.0 Habib Khan 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Matters of the Moment 6.50 Gotuvadyam Recital 7-0 Pooran-Prem 7.15 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan 7.45 Pannalal Ghosh (Flute) 8.0 Songs (G) 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 90 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9.45 Selecting India's Officers (E) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Agarkar Death Celebration

For celebrating the fiftieth Death-Anniversary of the late Mr. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, the Militant Social Reformer of Maharashtra a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge to-day, at 5.30 p.m. Sir Sitaram Patkar will preside. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. A.; Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., Mrs. Krishnabai Mote, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar; Prof. V. N. Naik; and Prof. M. D. Altekar will be the speakers at the meeting.

AGARKAR DAY IN DADAR.

Under the joint auspices of Bombay Youths Literary and Debating Association, Dadar Brotherhood and Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya (Dadar) the 50th Death Anniversary of Late Principal G. G. Agarkar will be observed in public meeting to be held at 10 a.m. in Orient High School Hall, when Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., Mr. P. V. Gadgil and others will address the meeting on the life of Agarkar. All are cordially invited to attend.

LATE G. G. AGARKAR: A.-I. R., Bombay will broadcast a talk by Prof. K. P. Kulkarni to-day (Sunday), at 6-45 p.m. to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the pioneer Maharashtrian social reformer late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar.

STUDENT ARRESTED AT KHALSA COLLEGE

Magistrate Orders Transfer To Akola For Trial

Bombay Saturday

Madhusudan Atmaram, a prominent member of the Indian Students' Congress who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for a speech alleged to be prejudicial delivered on the All-India Chimur-Ashti protest day, was ordered to be transferred to Akola (where the speech was made) by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Inspector M. B. Antia, gave evidence about the arrest. He was arrested on 7th last when he was in Bombay to attend the Citizenship College organised by the Indian Students' Congress.

"HIS BROTHER IS INVOLVED SAYS ACCUSED

The police stated that the arrested man made a statement that his brother was involved in the whole affair and that he was not at all concerned.

His brother who was arrested then made a statement with the result that the above-noted accused was arrested.

Pending police enquiries, his Worship released him on bail of Rs 500.

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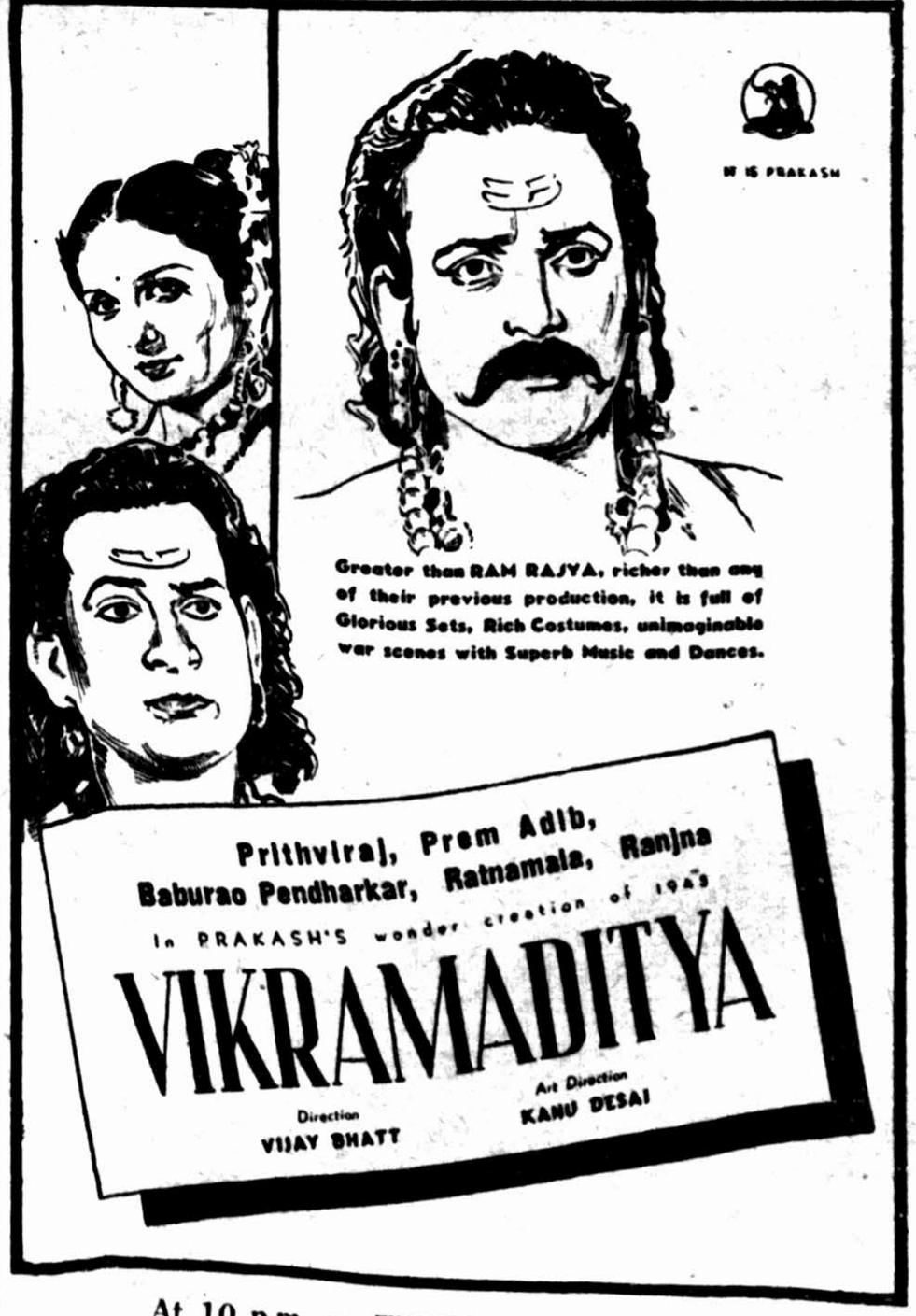
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CHINESE TAKE ISHAN

Control 160 Miles Of China's East Coast

CHUNGKING, June 15 · (Reuter): Chinese forces have captured Ishan, a Japanese base in the southern China Province of Kwangsi, it was announced here today.

Chinese forces driving along the coast from the great Port of Foochow, now virtually control 160 miles of China's east coast, which lies about 470 sea miles from the much contested island of Okinawa, cables Graham Barrow, Reuter's special correspondent.

300 FORTS OVER OSAKA

The Japanese News Agency reporting today the latest Superfort raid on Osaka said the attack was carried out by 300 aircraft and lasted for an hour.

The eastern area of the city was the main target of the raid and "fire broke out at a number of points within the city and also in the adjacent areas." The Agency added.

NEW OFFENSIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (U.P.A.): Radio Tokyo reported today that the Americans apparently preparing a new offensive but it is not known whether it will be against the Japanese homeland or China

DISEASES IN TOKYO

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): The Tokyo radio today reported an outbreak of infectious diseases in Tokyo. The number of cases was comparatively small, but sanitation was causing concern

ENEMY ATTACKS EAST OF PROME REPULSED

ADV. HQ. ALFSEA, June 15 (A.P.I.): "In the area to the east of Prome, repeated enemy attacks by day and night on our positions were beaten off with losses to the enemy who supported their attacks by mortar and artillery fire." says today's SEAC communique.

"In the vicinity of Milestone 20 on the Mawchi Road, our troops captured two hill positions unopposed. Gurkha troops attacked another feature—700 feet high—and the enemy fled leaving rifles and a store of food behind them

CHINESE MAKE MANY GAINS

Recapture Ishan, Sinfeng And Hoping

CHUNGKING, June 16. (Reuter): The Chinese have made more gains on both sides of their war front.

Operating behind Japanese lines east of the main Canton-Hankow railway, the Chinese have recaptured Sinfeng 185 miles north-east of the great South China, seaport of Canton, while on the "invasion coast" of Chekiang other Chinese forces are moving northwards from recaptured Pingyang and Juian towards Wenchow, 225 miles south of Shanghai.

South-west of the front where the Chinese have again recaptured Ishan, the outer defence bastion of the American airbase at Liuchow, the Japanese garrison of Ishan is withdrawing south-east along the road to Tatang, 22 miles from Liuchow.

TOWN OF HOPING RECAPTURED.

Chinese troops and guerillas have recaptured the town of Hoping—the name means "peace"—in the mountain region about 150 miles north-east of Honk Kong, only to find it levelled to the ground by the Japanese.

A sharp tough limited Japanese attack near Hsinning, 50 miles south-west of the important supply base of Paoching in Hunan, South centre China, was halted and flung back to its starting point.

GURKHAS ADVANCE ALONG TOUNGOO-MAWCHI ROAD

ALFSEA, June 16 (A.P.I.): "Enemy resistance at milestone 20, on the Toungoo-Mawchi Road, collapsed before an assault by Gurkha troops who were supported by guns and mortars", says today's SEAC communique.

"Our advance continued to milestone 20.2.

"North of milestone 20, our troops captured, unopposed, an enemy defensive system of Bunkers and foxholes dug into a mountain peak

"Elsewhere, our patrols and ambushes caused casualties to the enemy.

"AIR: Heavy Bombers of the Air Command in day light yesterday made a low-level attack on a 10,000-ton enemy tanker, with destroyer escort, off Kosamei Island, in the Gulf of Siam.

"Preliminary reports show that the tanker was hit amidships, causing fires and explosions.

"The vessel was forced aground and is believed to have been destroyed. No damage was caused to the escorts."

GERMANY TO BE DISARMED PROMPTLY AND TOTALLY

Russians To Replace Home-Going Yanks In German Zones

LONDON, June 16. (Reuter): United States troops will be withdrawn from the areas of Germany allocated to Russians on June 21.

While the United States Acting Secretary of States Mr. Joseph Grew told this to a Press conference, SHAEF announced that two more infantry divisions are being sent back to the United States.

This makes eight American divisions in the process of redeployment.

The exact lines of demarcation zones have not yet been settled, Mr. Grew told the Press conference but it was hoped that the boundaries could be announced soon.

Prompt implimentation of the Berlin conference decision to disarm Germany totally is contained in the order of Marshal Zhukov, broadcast by the Berlin Radio to the Russian-occupied zone. The order states that, within the next week Germans must hand over to Russians all weapons and other war material, military installations, air-fields, naval bases camps fortifications and technical laboratories, patents and blueprints of inventions in Soviet-occupied Germany.

FRANCO-SPANISH CLASH

Resistance Men Attack Train Carrying Spaniards From Switzerland

LONDON, June 16 (Reuter): Serious tension has arisen between France and Spain, it was believed here, following press reports of an attack by French resistance men on a train carrying Spaniards from Switzerland, as it stood at Chambery station.

According to the latest information obtained by the investigating authorities in Paris, the train was carrying 420 passengers, all Spanish diplomatic officials, consular agents and members of their staff, who were being repatriated from various European countries. The reports added that 60 persons were seriously wounded and 300 lightly, so far as is known.

Many Frenchmen of Vichy Militia, who were responsible for deaths among "Maquis" were believed to be included in the convoy. Spaniards were dragged from compartments and lynched and their luggage destroyed.

French police guards were also overwhelmed by French assailants. According to communist "Humanite", the Spaniards had large quantities of tinned food which were distributed to local repatriated French prisoners and deportees.

French Military Security Authorities and the French Home Office are carrying out intensive investigation into the clash.

British Reply To De Gaulle

PARIS, June 16. (Reuter): Mr. Duff Cooper, British Ambassador, to-day handed to M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, Britain's reply to Gen. de Gaulle's note suggesting a Five Power Conference on Levant questions.

Eire Presidential Election

DUBLIN, June 14 (Reuter): Eire polled to-day for the first time to elect a President, but the results may not be known for some days. There was a heavy poll in some Provincial areas.

Under Eire's 1937 constitution introduced by Mr. De Valera, the President is elected by a direct vote of the people. The first President, Dr. Douglas Hyde was returned unopposed in 1938. Now there are three candidates in the field—Sean O'Kelly, who is the De Valera Government's candidate, Gen. Mcoin, representing Fienna Fail or chief opposition party and Doctor Patrick McCartan independent.

ALLIED FLEET NEARS BALIKPAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 (Reuter): The Tokyo Radio was heard here today reporting that an Allied fleet is approaching Balikpapan, the rich oil centre on the East coast of Borneo. It consists of three battleships, an aircraft carrier, 16 destroyers and other warships, the Radio said.

The Tokyo Radio reported today that a naval force, 'presumably British", consisting of cruisers and destroyers, bombarded Truk, advance Japanese fleet base in the Carolines yesterday; while 60 carrier planes attacked the island for five hours today.

M. C. C. TO VISIT INDIA?

MADRAS June 16. (A.P.I.): Enquiries in cricket circles regarding the proposed visit of an English team to India show, that Mr. C. P. Johnstone President of the Madras Cricket Association, who has left recently for England on leave has been authorised to negotiate with the M.C.C. on behalf of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

A tentative itinerary, for a ten-weeks' tour beginning in December next, has been suggested by the Board. The itinerary includes matches at Bombay Lahore, Calcutta and Madras besides Test Matches at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Another fixture is also likely at New Delhi against the Viceroy's Eleven.

WAVELL ADHERES TO SIMLA CONFERENCE DATE

NEW DELHI June 16. (A.P.I.): The Viceroy in a telegram to Mr M. A. Jinnah says:—"I have now received your telegram to me of June 15 I am grateful for your assurance of co-operation. My broadcast was a very simple statement of the proposals: my intention is to deal at the conference itself with any points requiring clarification. I do not think it advisable to enter into detailed discussions before the Conference meets. I would, therefore, prefer to adhere to the date for opening of the Conference on June 25 and hope that you will attend. Perhaps you could arrange for your Committee to meet in Simla. I shall look forward to seeing you on June 24. As your telegram has been published I am sending this to the Press".

JINNAH'S DESIRE TO GET DETAILS OF SCHEME

'Difficulties' Of Meeting 'At Short Notice'

BOMBAY, June 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Received your telegram of 16th. I note that your intention is to deal at the Conference itself with any points requiring clarification. It, therefore, follows that till we have a complete picture of your proposals as details would be no less vital than the fundamentals, we shall not be able to deal with them. Until I know 'full details of the scheme and am in a position to place the entire scheme before my Working Committee, it will serve no useful purpose to convene the meeting.'

Further I hope that you will understand that calling Working Committee meeting at Simla, as suggested by you on or before 25th. is fraught with difficulties. First, they will be kept waiting indefinitely till the Conference concludes. Second, it would not be easy for me to make arrangements for their suitable accommodation and travel from various provinces within the short time available.

However, after my meeting you on 24th for discussion as suggested by you I may be in a better position to understand the situation and arrange things according. (Sd.) Jinnah."

SALE OF COTTON SLIVERS.

With a view to ensure a regular supply of slivers to habitual spinners, it has been decided to sell slivers in the Bhandars in Bombay only against presentation of the Khadi purchaser's Cards. One tola of slivers will be supplied to every new spinner.

M. STANCZYK DISOWNED

London Polish Govt. Attitude To Moscow Talks

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): The decision of the Polish Socialist Party in London to disown M. Jan Stanczyk on his mission to the Moscow talks must be interpreted as an official indication of the attitude of the Polish Government in London, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The Party whose right wing is led by M. Tomasz Arciszewski, Prime Minister in London, has announced that M. Jan Stanczyk "is undertaking his journey to Moscow on his own responsibility and not as a representative of his Party".

M. Jan Stanczyk was a leading member of the Left Wing of the Polish Socialist Party which went into opposition when M. Arciszewski formed his Government in November 1944.

It seems plain that the decision by M. Julian Zakowski, Left Wing Socialist, to refuse the invitation to Moscow was dictated by unwillingness to take a step that he realised would involve a formal break with the Party.

The absence from the delegation of leaders of the Polish Home Army, a well-organised and effective Polish underground fighting force directed by the London Polish Government, means moreover, that an agreement by the delegates to the Conference would not succeed in reconciling all the important groups of Polish opinion.

This rift between a greater part of the underground movement organised from London and groups represented at the Conference is, of course, accentuated by the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, Gen. Leopold Okulicki, and the Vice-Premier of the London Government and its delegate inside Poland, M. Jan Jankowski, and their 14 colleagues are still under Soviet arrest.

BELGIAN GOVT. RESIGN

BRUSSELS, June 16. (Reuter): The Belgian Government under Premier Van Ackers has handed in their resignation to Prince Regent Charles in view of King Leopold's decision to return to Belgium which has been officially announced.

Mahatma Declines To Attend Formal Conference On 25th As Congress Representative

(Continued from Page 7.)

stated that he may be willing to attend the informal conference in his individual capacity.

No Backing-Out Of August Resolution Without A. I. C. C.'s Consent

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 16

Lord Wavell's plan is being studied very carefully by Congress leaders here. There is no inclination to reject it out of hand, but even if the Congress Working Committee accepts the scheme, it will have to be placed before a session of the All-India Congress Committee for approval.

The Congress Working Committee has no power to go back on the August resolution and accept anything less than that without the A.I.C.C.'s approval. The Government's reluctance to release Congress detenus is, therefore, regretted.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it is reported converted Gandhiji to his views about the scheme. It is fondly hoped in some circles that the scheme will have a comparatively easy passage in the Congress Working Committee and All-India Congress Committee meetings. But there is one unknown factor namely, and Jawaharlal Nehru and unless his views are known, it cannot be said what turn events will take in the next few days.

AZAD VISITS WIFE'S TOMB

CALCUTTA June 16. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad visited the tomb of his wife, the late Begum Azad, in Manicktolla on his way to his residence on Ballygunge Circular Road from Howrah Station.

Begum Azad died in Calcutta during Maulana Azad's detention in jail.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

World-peace through music—Unity achieved by Indian music—Mediaeval school of North India—Wanted "masters" in radio-programmes—Memorials to Bharathi and Soordas—Patolas need encouragement—What should Film-delegation not miss?

An international organisation is envisaged by the historic peace conference held at San Fransisco as a potent preventive against wars. Agreements, pacts and mandates will, as usual, be resorted to as methods to achieve the chief objective and to promote world-wide amity. The prospects for art like music to emerge as a vital international link and unifying force do not seem bright at present, because politics as a way to peace and security has remained unshaken in its position.

Unity Through Music

Like a cry in the wilderness comes the suggestion from Mr. Ernest Hutcheson—the noted pianist, composer and president of the Quilliard School of Music, New York, for the formation of a permanent international music organisation with its headquarters at New York or Mexico City. The organisation, according to Mr. Hutcheson, will play an important part in preventing wars by promoting understanding and amity among nations. The claim for the recognition of music as an international link is not fantastic. It should be granted in view of the failure of the diplomatic and political methods to counteract the forces which culminate into wars.

A music festival, which would feature the music of the participating nations and which would function as a clearing house for the best music created by any of them, is recommended by Mr. Hutchison as the main item on the programme of the organisation. Will India be counted as a musically distinctive country and invited as such to join an organisation of the type if the same comes into existence? The ground for scepticism is furnished by her virtual exclusion from the sphere of international politics. The Westerners generally think of music in the terms of the music of their own. To the majority of them the Indian music is unknown inspite of its distinctive character.

Miracle Of Indian Music

The Western music, in its principles and forms, is common to the Western countries inspite of their linguistic and political divergencies; but it has failed to achieve the unity which the confirmed pacifists and war-tired peacemakers are thirsting for. The Indian music is entitled to the credit of contributing, four centuries ago, a glorious chapter to the cultural history of the world by uniting the Hindus and Muslims and thus by producing a real cultural unity. Today it shows a clear impress of elaboration by the two communities and is proudly claimed by both as their common heritage.

The miracle performed by the Indian music entitles it to a place of prominence in any organisation which aims at promoting international understanding with the exclusive means of music. India has kept her doors open to the European music, but the Western world has not reciprocated her generosity by inducing even a few of its master-musicians to study her music. The post-war period should mark the inauguration of an era of the exchange of music on an equitable basis. Cultural contacts should be governed by the give and take policy.

Current Trends

And India should aim at placing her best and highest in the international fair of music. To do so successfully she should first bring about unity of her two systems—the Hindustani and Carnatic—by carrying them beyond their provincial frontiers and then she should select the best from both.

The Carnatic music, though it has to exercise vigilance in the age of the talkie, has retained its classical standards, because it is confined to music-minded and also tradition-honouring South India. The Hindustani music, as practised in North India, is an off-shoot of a later date. The galaxy of the master-composers of the mediaeval age forms its nearest but forgotten ancestry.

The current trends of the Hindustani music have wandered far away from the original and high standards and forms. The "khyal gayaki," which is their sum-total and which is the popular fare with the majority of musicians and their patrons, is not the first and final word on the Hindustani music. It has, no doubt, its own beauty, but it has, in the hands of the inexperienced vocalists, amateurs and aspirants for overnight stardom, degenerated into mechanical "mouth-box" singing and vocal acrobatics.

Then And Now

The Dhruvapad and Dhamar modes which bear the stamp of the creative genius of the masters like Haridasji, Soordasji, Tansen, Bejoo, etc., and which form the high and heavy music of North India, are facing the danger of extinction. It will be a great tragedy if they are allowed to die out. They are the modes which reveal the beauty of the melody and nuances of notes and graces, which express, if judiciously rendered, the bhava's of the poetic composition presented in an appropriate melodic frame-work and which, moreover, emphasise the uninterrupted flow of notes on string instruments and unfading resonance of the mridanga as essential accompaniments to singing. Unfortunately the class of the vocalists who are experts in the technique of the high music is dwindling down.

The classical music in North India has found itself in a confused situation as a result of the unabating epidemic of the light and film varieties. The state has, with the advent of the radio, appeared as the champion of the forms, but it has formulated no standards and defined no clean-cut policy. The All India Radio has selected the "khyal gayaki" in the current form as the classical fare and has also compelled it to yield ground to the increasing bulk of the light varieties like 'bhavageets,' 'geets,' 'bhajans,' 'adhuniks' and film-songs.

Omission By Radio

Dhamars and Dhruvapads appear in the radio-programme of North India as sheer accidents. It is to be regretted that the All India Radio representing the State has taken no steps to revive the original school of which they are the survivals and has not deemed it necessary to fix high standards of the "Khyal gayaki." The North Indian stations are broadcasting in abundance the light varieties composed by the contemporary mediocrities and the songs composed by the new race of the Film-musicians. They will probably have to concede some space to the "Tagore music" in response to this pressure exerted by Shantiniketan.

Why should the All India Radio not boadcast regularly the great music of the masters like Haridasji, Tansenji, etc?

The radio-authorities and responsible musicians should uphold the original standards and rescue the high music from the imminent danger of extinction instead of indulging, under the pretext of improvement, in the experimental work like "harmony in melody." The Indian music is melodic and mainly vocal; and it must retain its integrity.

The classical music must demand a place in any international organisation that comes into existence, but it should not turn its coat in order to greet its western listeners and to earn in return, their sardonic appreciation. North India should, if the occasion arises, be represented in the world exchange of music by her unalloyed "high music" and not by the vocal acrobatics of the khyal singers, spurious stuff of light and film-varieties.

Soordasji Maharaj—the well known Saint-poet and composer.

Bharati And Soordas

By honouring "Subramanya Bharati" with a memorial South India has stressed the need of erecting memorials to poets, composers, musicians and artists of outstanding merits. The function, which was held at Ettiyapuram the birth-place of the poet-on June 3, attracted people in a large number from the various parts of Tamil Nad. While laying the foundation-stone of the memorial building Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar rightly said that the memorial would be biggest if everyone is made to Sing Bharatis songs. He further suggested the formation of the Bharati Sangh and the organisation of the annual celebrations and, thereby indicate the forms in which the memory of poets should be perpetuated.

Poets, composers, musicians and dramatists live through their work after death, but in spite of it they should be considered worthy of memorials. A nation which is alive to the values of culture, never misses to honour those who have made original and outstanding contributions to culture. South India has honoured Bharati but North India has not yet realised the necessity of at least holding celebrations in honour of the master-composers of the mediaeval age.

Soordasji Maharaj has suddenly appeared as the first selection for a memorial There is a move for the celebration of his jayanti, and a scheme for a memorial is understood to be under the consideration of the provincial Hinbi S. Sammelan, U. P. The memorial should be on a grand scale and should be original and monumental in design. Though belated it will be a token of appreciation of what Soordasji, has bequeathed to modern India. The Soordasji-memorial should be the starting-point of a much needed movement in North India.

Demand Patolas

The article on the Patola industry of Pattan (North Gujerat) which appeared in this paper on June 3 laid a timely stress in the necessity of properly allocating the handicrafts like "Patola" in the planning of industries. Patola is an ancient and a unique handicraft of Gujerat and has baffled the machine in producing something similar to itself. It owes its beauty to the design and colours appearing with equal clarity on both sides. The art of hand-weaving has touched its high-water-mark in Patola.

Everyone who knows the plight of such a unique and highly developed artistic industry pleads for encouragement to it. The real encouragement should however be "increasing demand" and not subsidy and concessions to the weavers. Every rich person, who is able to buy a motor car and to spend liberally on luxuries, should buy once in life at least one patola as a "work of art" if not as a daily wear.

Lest They Forget

The uneasiness on the part of some of the film-industrialists of this country as regards the prospects of the post-war expansion of their trade is manifest in the projected visit to England and America by an 'unofficial" delegation. The members will acquaint themselves with and study the latest organisational and technical methods of film-production in the west. They will study everything that is likely to ensure the expansion of their trade: but they should also learn.

1. To tolerate criticism.
2. To fix high classical standards of art, music and dance.
3. To produce faithful film-versions of the classical dramas and of the historical and mythological episodes-to reproduce on the screen the past of their country with maximum fidelity.
4. To safeguard the vital cultural interests of the people.
5. To lay emphasis on the educative and cultural values of the entertainment-films

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Hitlers Come And Go....

It is a remarkable thing that while we have been given vivid and detailed descriptions of the concentration camps in Germany, we have heard little about the German victims of the Hitler Terror who must have been discovered in these camps along with Allied prisoners-of-war.

These frightful establishments—with their solitary cells, torture-chambers, and other devilish devices for breaking men's wills—were not originally meant for prisoners of war. They were created to punish those who defied Hitler and his gang—the Communists, the Socialists, the Social Democrats, the Catholic and Protestant priests who refused to worship the new pagan gods, the men and women who dared to uphold decency and freedom in a regime that was based on their total denial. Dachau was the destination of many thousand German anti-Nazis. Not all these people could be dead, though doubtless most of them perished at the executioner's hands. Some must have survived. Where are they? How are they? How do they feel about the fall of their persecutors? What plans have they for the rebirth of their country? Why do we hear nothing about them, while the atrocity propaganda rages all round to create the impression that every single German—WITHOUT EXCEPTION—is a sadist and a tyrant?

What could be the reasons for the deliberate suppression of all references to the anti-Nazi Germans (whose jubiliation at the fall of Hitler must be more vociferous and enthusiastic than that of the Allies, for they have directly suffered under the Hitlerian tyranny). So far as the British are concerned, it is obvious. These anti-Nazis not exactly the people who were ever glorified—or held in esteem—by Britain's reactionary ruling class. There was a time when they were happy that Hitler had so summarily got rid of all the trouble-makers, revolutionaries and Labour agitators, and wished their Government had the guts to do the same in the same direct, unblushing manner. In India and many parts of the British empire, the same sort of people are regarded as criminals or potential criminals and, therefore, closely shadowed by the Gestapo—sorry, the C.I.D.,! One should not be surprised, therefore, that such of them who have actually survived the Nazi reign of terror find no mention in the British press or in the British news-agencies, messages.

*

In his excellent and thought-provoking little book "OUR SETTLEMENT WITH GERMANY," written last year, H. N. Brailsford, the British Socialist author (whose SUBJECT INDIA is a crushing indictment of British imperialism) says:—

"The question whether the average, decent German acquiesced is really meaningless. There was nothing else he could do....

"The astonishing thing is not that the majority of Germans under such a tyranny are helpless, obedient and silent. The miracle is that so many have risked not merely imprisonment but torture and the block. Only Himmler knows how many have dared to say or do something which led to their incarceration in a concentration camp. Two well—informed organisations friendly to the underground movement estimated the figure as it stood before the war at two millions. A hostile expert put it at 1,500 odd. The total must be several times greater now. In no country would a larger number of men and women face not merely death but torture voluntarily, in loneliness, under conditions when any action at all must seem a useless and disreputable form of suicide. The averege man faces death of his own free will only when he does it in uniform and in step with his fellows. for his country which will honour him as a hero. Yet at the rate of about two thousand men and women every year Germans are going to the block....

"Again we do not know the figures, but by searching the files of the Nazi press we can get some idea of their scale. Thus in a single week, from September 18, 1942, thirty-six persons were executed on various political charges, mostly high treason or active work for the Communist Party. During October and November 1942, according to the same sources, 364 persons were executed for these and similar offences. Ten of them were high Bavarian Civil Servants. At this rate over two thousand would be hanged in a year.....

"Another sober estimate has been made by Fritz Kramer, a leader of the German Railwaymen's Trade Union. He states that about 1½ million "Left oppositionists" (Socialists and Communists) have passed through the Gestapo's hands in "preventive custody", while over 12,000 members of the Opposition have been executed."

*

This is quite a different picture from what we might gather from Lord Vansittart or even from some of Ilya Ehrenburg's earlier anti-all Germans writings—before he was pulled up by higher Soviet authorities.

To any sensible person it would seem that if Germany is to be weaned away from the Nazi influence and brought back into civilised and peaceful society, these brave anti-Nazis will provide the nucleus for a reorganisation of German political and economic structure, for the re-education of the Nazified German people. But you will not find the big British papers or the British ruling class being enthusiastic about them for they are not only anti-Nazi but also anti-reaction, anti-exploitation, anti-Capitalism!

Already one is heartened to hear of the revival of free trade unionism in Germany. According to a Free press cable.

From concentration camps and the underground, a considerable number of anti-Nazis are emerging and playing an important role in what bids fair to become the most important development in the re-education of Germany, since her surrender.

Under the present procedure, any group seeking to organise, is required to present the prospectus of its plans and the personnel to the Military Labour Relations Officers. After a careful check-up, it is allowed to proceed.

"The statement of purpose" submitted by the Central Committee of the Hamburg Students' Association declares that "by educating ourselves and by our intellectual works, we shall endeavour, to the best of our ability, to bring out the people back to the old, humane and ethical ideals and to liberate such ideals from all distortions brought about by National Socialism." The Association excludes all those with a Nazi background.

In the Soviet-occupied territory, the Russians are being strict without being revengeful. Two large notices posted everywhere read. "If a German offers to surrender, take him; don't kick a man when he is down." The second, in German, is a quotation from Stalin, "HITLERS COME AND GO, BUT THE GERMAN PEOPLE REMAINS."

This is both a wise and humane attitude. No people is basically corrupt or evil. It acquiesces evil either by force—or by deliberate miseducation—both of which were used by Hitler. We see how millions of white men have been trained to be race-obsessed snobs, treating the coloured peoples much as the Nazis treated the Jews. The virus of national arrogance and jingoism has been injected into the Germans through the centuries by their ruling class. It *can* be eradicated—but only by a counter-effort to inculcate in them the democratic, humane ideals—and not by more repression or vengeful punishment.

These are prisoners liberated from the horrible Dachau concentration camps. Some of these are sworn anti-Nazis who have suffered frightful tortures at the hands of the Hitler Gang. Are they to be treated like all the other Germans?

Choose Your Omen!

Omens plenty—good and bad—for the Wavell Plan as revealed by the Viceroy on Thursday evening and elaborated by an official spokesman at a Press Conference. There was a dust-storm a few hours before, also slight showers. Choose either omen. The Press Conference was held in the same room No. 101 of Secretariat—where the Cripps conference was held. Number 101 reminded the pressmen that the ill-fated airship (R 101) never reached India!

The Press Conference was a sad reminder of our differences. It opened with a Roy party man asking why only the leaders of political parties were invited and not of the people of India, thus imputing that the leaders were not representative. A Hindu Sabhaite pressman took up the issue on behalf of the Sabha, which is not invited. The Muslim Leaguers are worried whether the Congress will be allowed to nominate Muslim Congressmen to the projected Council.

Lord Wavell's Broadcast as heard by pressmen sounded as the voice of a tired man—crisp but colourless. He pronounced Gandhi to rhyme with 'dandy', Sikhs like 'Sicks', Muslims as 'Mauslims'. In three places he departed from the printed script as supplied to the press The reference to Simla being cool was greeted with laughter thus relieving the tension and boredom.

The final omen as the Conference was about to disperse came as the "Chronicler's" chair collapsed with a crash!

All eyes are now turned towards Simla whither the "Chronicler" is proceeding.

Tactful Tovarisch

Talking about the Indian Communist Party, it is amusing—even touching—to observe the delicacy with which the Soviet journal "The War And The Working Class" refer to the Indian 'Reds'. This is how A. Dyakov, the Indian politics expert of this journal reports the Herculean efforts made by the I.C.P. to get Pakistan accepted as a basis for Congress-League unity:—

"A number of concrete proposals for solving Hindu-Moslem problems on the basis of the recognition of the right to self-determination have been advanced by the labour organizations of India."

The article itself (a sequel to an earlier one published some months ago) objectively and, to a large extent, fairly and sympathetically sums up the recent political developments in India—the Congress-League United Front in the Assembly, the Bhulabhai-Liaqat Ali "pact", the agitation against Anti-Indian Laws in South Africa, the publication of the Phillips report, right up to Lord Wavell's London visit.

The conclusion of the author is unexceptionable: "All these facts show that, far from relaxing, the political atmosphere in India is becoming more tense. The situation that has arisen in India indicates that an alignment of forces has taken place for a more determined struggle; and it is only the most reactionary elements, which have a very narrow Social base in the country—the princes and the big landowners—who support the present colonial regime whereas the main sections of Indian society are uniting more and more closely for **the struggle for India's independence."**

A Question In The House

By MARY AGNES HAMILTON

No right is more highly prized by the British Member of Parliament or more fully and freely exercised than that of putting questions to Ministers. Question Time is the most crowded period of the Parliamentary day, and the most animated.

War has altered most things in Britain. The House of Commons has lost its time-honoured home and, for the last four years, has had to meet in "another place." But it has gained rather than lost significance in the life of the nation. Interest in its proceedings remains at high pitch, and those proceedings are conducted, as before, with the same historic ritual and the same precious and essential freedom.

Both apply to the Question Time. No right is more highly prized by the British Member of Parliament, or more fully and freely exercised, than that of putting questions to Ministers.

On four days a week, during the Session, the Speaker in his magnificent robes enters the Chamber in solemn procession, accompanied by the Chaplain and preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the mace.

The day's work opens with prayers. Members ask that they be guided to carry on their duties free from "all prejudice and partial affections." So soon as prayers are concluded (and there are M.P.'s who attend prayers largely in order to be sure of a seat), the benches fill up, as though by magic; the whole place rustles with the pale blue-grey foolscap sheets of paper on which are printed, in number order, the questions which are on that day to be put to Ministers.

The Clerk's Help

The questions members want to put have got to be handed to the clerk at the table at least 24 hours in advance; the said clerk being immensely helpful in drafting and in helping the questioner to address his query rightly to the Minister, and, further, to put it down for a day on which that Minister is one of those called on early for reply. The M.P. wants, of course, to get an oral, not a written reply, since then, he can put supplementary questions, "arising out of that reply" to quote the time-honoured formula.

Since, on a normal day, something between 70 and 100 questions may be taken, out of half as many again put down, it has long been arranged, for practical convenience, that priorities are allocated to the various Ministers, so that members know that, on a given day in the week, the Minister they want to interrogate will in fact, be there. Ministers, who must of course themselves be Members of Parliament, make it a point of duty to be in their places to answer; the Front Bench is packed at Question Time.

Then the Speaker will call by name the M. P. whose question figures on the printed list; he rises in his place, and days "Number One, sir" or whatever may be the number of his question; in very many cases, so soon as the answer has been delivered, he is again on his feet, with a further question. Sometimes, of course, he has got the information he wants; sometimes too, the information that he does not want; but, if he can, he will pursue the matter by supplementary questions. These may also be put by other M.P.s.

An example will best serve to show the process in action. Mr. Eden, Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was once asked a question about the legal machinery for the trial of major war criminals. He answered by quoting the Moscow Declaration, and went on, "I need hardly add that Hitler is regarded by His Majesty's Government as one of the major war criminals, coming within the scope of the declaration."

On this, another Member rose and, as a supplementary question, enquired —"Will it be the duty of a British soldier who sees Hitler to shoot him or to bring him back alive?" "I am content," replied Mr.Eden, "to leave that to the judgment of the British soldier."

Wide Range

Perhaps the simplest way of indicating the range of topics covered by questions is to take a rapid survey of those put on this same day. They covered the status of newspaper correspondents in Finland; the headgear of the W.A.A.F.; civil aviation; air mail facilities to the Forces; leaflets dropped over Germany; Housing Emergency repairs; civilian personnel in the Pacific; the continued (or discontinued) existence of the Ministry of Production; the allocation of paper for purposes of a General Election; imports of timber and of wolfram; the reduction in the cheese ration; oranges in Liverpool; parcels to France; the reconstruction of the cargo-carrying trade; medical appointments in the Colonies; Algerian wine and its price; Palestine. Next day, since the Minister of Labour was then first on the list, the heavy weight of questions was on matters in the industrial and employment field.

Most Crowded Period

Every Minister has to face questions, including the Prime Minister, to whom are addressed queries on matters of high and general policy, or those involving more than one Department. But members who seek to "draw" the Premier, will not always succeed in doing so, although Mr. Churchill has made something of a recor in the closenes of his attendance, and is rarely absent from the House at Question Time.

Question Time is the most crowded period of the Parliamentary day, and the most animated. And for good reason. The range and scope of the questions that may be put to Ministers cover the entire field of government at home and abroad. A question is of course far quicker after the event than a debate can be; any and every item in today's news or yesterday's rumours will give opportunity to somebody to press for fuller knowledge. Queries arising out of a particular individual case—a letter from a constituent, for example, raising some grievance—will nevertheless open up wide issues of policy. This, the questioner intends; this the Minister in reply will generally seek to prevent.

Churchill—Pastmaster

But the question has another aspect; it can be and often is the means of conveying to a Government the form, pressure and temperature of public opinion. There are, of course, wasplike M.P.'s, for ever buzzing; their efforts can be written off; it is another thing when sober and serious M.P.'s, who are after all the majority, concentrate on a certain issue. If a serried row of questions on a certain topic—bomb damage repair; shortage of children's shoes; disquiet about conditions of our prisoners of war—appears day after day on the Order paper, it serves as a red light. Then the Minister concerned has to "look into" the matter very gravely.

In general, the wise Minister is he who answers serious questions with serious frankness; the unwise, he who either tries to evade them or be too clever about them.

The House of Commons is a magnanimous body, on the whole; it likes the man who stands to his guns and is not afraid; it will not tolerate any form of evasiveness. Mr. Churchill in his day a great poser of awkward questions, is today the pastmaster in the art of reply; Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison are both honest, forthright and highly effective; Mr. Eden has gained enormously in his power to deal with this, as with every other form of parliamentary technique.

THE GIFT

(Continued from Page 2)

foolhardiness. But Chunni did not mind his silent admonitions. He simply gazed into Moti's greedy eyes.

Moti cleared his throat and began: "If you ask me, Chunni, I would suggest...."

Chunni chuckled secretly. "Oh, you have come to the point at last," he thought. "What do you suggest?" he asked.

"You have got a substantial sum on hand. If you keep it, it will be easily squandered."

'Instead, you want me to make a gift of it to you?" thought Chunni.

Moti proceeded: "Why don't you purchase a pair of bangles for Munni with this amount?"

Chunni could not believe his ears. "A pair of bangles for Munni?" he repeated automatically. There, Hiralal was standing aghast at this sudden surprise.

"Have you any other expense now?" asked Moti.

"No, but..."

"Don't hesitate. Let us finish the affair immediately." So saying, Moti caught hold of Chunni's hand and walked with him into the street leaving Hiralal dumbfounded.

Chunni had a suspicion that once alone with him, Moti might try to borrow from him. But nothing of the kind happened. Moti took him actually to a goldsmith's shop and there selected a pair of bangles which Chunni also liked. When they struck the bargain, the goldsmith refused to part with the bangles for less than sixty rupees.

"We must give it up, Moti," said Chunni dejectedly.

"Don't worry. I'll make up for the deficit," said Moti and pulled out a ten rupee note from his pocket to the extreme surprise of Chunni. He began to repent for the poor opinion he had about Moti.

* * *

When Chunni returned home it was nearly dusk. Munni was just then lighting the lamp, and Chunni thought it was a good omen.

"Munni, I have brought something for you which you would not have thought of." And without even giving time for her to think, he dangled the pair of bangles before her eyes.

"A pair of bangles! Won't it be costly?" asked the surprised Munni.

"Yes. It cost sixty rupees."

"And you got sixty rupees for your stuff to-day?"

"Only fifty. The deficit was met by... Just guess by whom?"

"No, I can't guess. Do tell me," entreated Munni.

"Would you believe it? Moti gave it!"

"Moti!"

"Yes. It is rather surprising," said Chunni. "Now, bring your hand. I myself will put the bangles on."

"No, I shall wear it later," said Munni.

"Why should you postpone it? This is the auspicious moment,—" So saying Chunni advanced towards her and caught hold of her hand. Next moment he cried, "Where are the old bangles, Munni?"

Her voice choking with sobs, Munni said: "Don't be angry with me, dada. Soon after you left, Moti came here and entreated me to help him in his difficulty. I could not refuse. I gave him my bangles..."

What she said afterwards was all a blurr to Chunni. He stood there gazing vacantly at the ceiling as one possessed by an evil spirit.

BROADCASTING TO GERMANY

B. B. C.'s Full Day Programme

It seems that it is now a settled policy that the main broadcasting for the Germans is to be done by the B.B.C. in London.

On Sunday, June 3, the B.B.C. will begin broadcasting a full day's programme in German in collaboration with American broadcast in Europe.

The new programme will begin at 6 o'clock in the morning with the news and will be followed immediately by a special broadcast for workers. At 7 o'clock there will again be news. At 8 the American broadcast in Europe will be relayed and during the whole day there is an alternating service of news and commentaries on news from the B.B.C. and American broadcast in Europe.

This is so far not different from the B.B.C. broadcast to Germany during the war, which mainly consisted of giving them straight news with objective commentaries, whether the news was good or bad for the Allies.

The new programme includes, however, new features. First of all, the Germans will hear from the B.B.C. in London programmes of light and classical music. Some features of the war period such as "What do you want to know?", a kind of Brain's Trust, and "This Week in England" will be continued.

The programme is ambitious, for it will include talks on "cultural" affairs-theatre, cinema, art, literature, etc. Books will be reviewed in a regular feature and there will be popular science talks.

Time is set aside in this extensive programme for continuing talks given by German prisoners of war in Britain.

B.B.C. German language broadcasters have made it their special concern to enlighten the German public on political conditions in Great Britain. The General Election has been explained to them and, generally speaking, an attempt is made to show the Germans how democracy is working.

The foundation is straightforward news and objective commentary, which is frequently being given as coming from official quarters.—"News Chronicle."

"I hope you don't mind children?"

"Lor' no, mum! I always leaves the missus to look after them."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4588

A Swiss woman is registered and tells her story to an UNRRA representative. This woman wandered across the German frontier near her home in 1941 and was immediately picked up by SS men, placed into servitude until release by Allied armies.

A Polish woman is served a bowl of soup cooked in a captured German vat. Since farmers have been unable so far to supply the needed stocks, Army food supplements that which has been captured or requisitioned.

ALLIES HELP EUROPE TO FIND NORMAL LIFE

More than four million men, women and children, former slaves of the Nazi war machine, liberated by the Allied armies in Germany, are returning to their native lands as soon as repatriation machinery makes it possible. Meanwhile these displaced, discouraged and disillusioned people are being gathered from the fields, factories and roadsides of Germany by Allied Military Government authorities and placed in camps where they are registered, fed, clothed, sheltered and given medical attention.

People of almost a dozen nationalities are guided along democratic lines in the operation of their communities. U.S. Army officials set up the displaced persons' centers, guard the exterior of the camps. The guidance of these camps is then placed in the hands of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

It is thus that UNRRA, created in 1943 to help relieve the needs of war-torn nations after their liberation and in the immediate post-war period, today faces one of its biggest jobs. Its workers came in the wake of Germany's defeat to gather the pieces and help rebuild the lives of displaced persons so long at the mercy of Nazi tyranny. They came to "help the peoples of liberated areas to help themselves."

UNRRA has specific responsibilities and limitations. Its goals are short-range, to cover a period of perhaps two years after the final victory is achieved against Japan. UNRRA helps relieve suffering, seeks to curb epidemics, shares in starting the revival of the economies of war-devastated countries, provides what food and other supplies its finances permit, serves as a clearing house for emergency supply procurements of the countries financing it-as well as handling such general problems as the repatriation of displaced persons.

UNRRA's present major task is the management of displaced persons' centers. The problems are vast and varied. But UNRRA's job has been made easier by experiences prior to the end of the war in Europe. Methods tries and proved are now being put into operation.

The accompanying pictures show the operation of these centers, under the direction of international teams representing UNRRA. The displaced persons are first registered. From facts learned then, they are fitted into the centres' activities.

In almost every case there is dire need for clothing and food. While most of the people somehow managed to provide themselves with warm clothing after they were liberated, many came to the camps with tattered and torn garments. Clothes issued are, for the most part, captured from the Nazis, or requisitioned from communities by military authorities.

According to the original plans for these centers, food was to be supplied by Germans living near them. However, farmers have been unable so far to supply the needed stocks and Army food supplements that which has been captured or requisitioned. The main dish of each meal is cooked at a common kitchen, and issued to the people. It is then taken to the family lodgings, where each family sets a table with other food previously rationed to it from a common store.

Most of the camp's resident need careful medical treatment. All persons admitted are given thorough physical examinations. Major health cases are referred to U.S. Army base hospitals. Others are hospitalized on the premises, where captured German medical equipment and medicines are used for most treatment. Medical men and nurses are enlisted from the ranks of the displaced persons, and a programme of immunization cleansing and medicinal care is instituted.

For the children-a return to, or in many cases a first experience in-the normal life of a child is provided. Schools are set up by U. S. Military Government authorities to start them toward an education. Pencils, notebooks and other supplies used have been found in former German headquarters. Young women, liberated from Nazi slavery, act as teachers. Recreation-daily concerts, games, etc.—is planned for all.

This is how Allied Military Government and UNRRA officials are working together to "help the people to help themselves." It is a primary aid, administered to people in urgent need of simple things. They are in need of food, shelter, clothing-and beyond that, a substantial feeling of safety and freedom that belongs to all men. Here they are pulled together by a common need and a common aim.

When repatriation has been completed, valuable and difficult mission of UNRRA will be finished. It has no responsibility for Germans or military activities. This phase of Europe's reconstruction lies completely in the hands of the Allied Military Government.

Already repatriation is well under way. The governments of Belgium, Holland, France and Luxembourg have brought thousands of their nationals home. By May 17, 1945 nearly 900,000 liberated prisoners-of-war and political deportees were evacuated from German camps. Their short stay in these centers has prepared them for the long road back to the homefrom which they were wrenched homes which they must rebuild in the conviction that men must work and live together in peace.—USOWI.

A Polish doctor administers an immunization injection to a Russian youth. The hospital uses captured German medical equipment and medicines for most treatment.

These Polish children, some of whom are in a class-room for the first time in their lives, learn to write in an improvised school set up by U. S. Military Government authorities.

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